THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

IF THIS ISSUE *reaches some of our subscribers a little late, the delay will be due to the natural and patriotic wish of the printing force to join in the nation-wide celebration of Germany's surrender.*

THE GERMAN COLLAPSE

WHEN THE WAR ENDED, the German armies were in headlong flight from the last fringe of French territory and the American advance at Sedan was cutting off their retreat through Belgium; besides, the whole southern frontier of Germany lay open to an Allied invasion through the surrender of Austria. In short, Germany was doomed from a military standpoint when her representatives met Marshal Foch to conclude an armistice. Yet even so, the Teuton forces could have held out longer and the acknowledgment of defeat might have been delayed but for the menace of revolution at home. Before the drastic terms of the armistice were accepted on the morning of the 11th, the Kaiser had abdicated and was a refugee with his family and the German General Staff in Holland, a Socialist was issuing Government orders from Berlin, the minor princes of Germany were scurrying to safety, and the red flag was flying in the chief cities of the Empire. As the "*verboten*" signs come down and the German people wreak their long-pent-up wrath upon the Junkers and war-profiteers, it seems to the New York *Tribune* that it is here that "God intends to take up the work of the Allies and begin to punish the Hun." It was the fear of this rising sea of revolt behind them rather than the foe before them, many of our editors agree, that led the late rulers of Germany to seek an ignominious peace. "These titled murderers," to use the Socialist New York *Call's* apt characterization, "had in their rear the rising rage of the millions of people who had suffered under their autocratic rule, and this rage made any terms that the Allies might propose seem mild compared with the penalties that the German people were preparing to exact from the Junker class, who had sent millions of their sons to slaughter and maimed millions more, consigning them to the horrors of a living death." Here *The Evening Post* finds justification for that policy of delay, that "dangerous" policy of "negotiation" against which President Wilson's critics have cried out. It is now clear enough, at least to this editor, that "it is not the morale of the Allies that has been imperiled, but the morale of the German people that has been broken." And the peace offensive worked hand in hand with the military offensive which has so nearly cleared France of the Teuton invader. "Foch, the master, has played with skilled touch on the keys of a mighty organ from the North Sea to the Meuse; and in the final harmony the American Army has rung true." To the New York *Globe* the capitulation of Germany seems to come after all "through a military decision." It says:

> "The brave men, living and dead, who have appeared on the battle-field have created the conditions of peace. . . . The toast of the hour is to the soldiers and such decisions as to introduce conscription in this country and to send a great American Army across the seas. Joffre saved civilization at the Marne by his military skill. He saved it again by his robust common sense when he induced our Government, when minds were not made up, to dispatch armed men across the seas."

If Joffre and Foch won the battle for civilization, Germany's generals must be held responsible for losing the battle for *Kultur*, thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which sees in the inferiority of German military leadership the chief reason why Germany accomplished "downfall" and not "world dominion." As we read:

> "It was said of the French armies in 1870 that they were lions led by jackasses. The German armies in this war have proved their courage and iron discipline. They, too, were lions in the field, but their generals were jackasses."

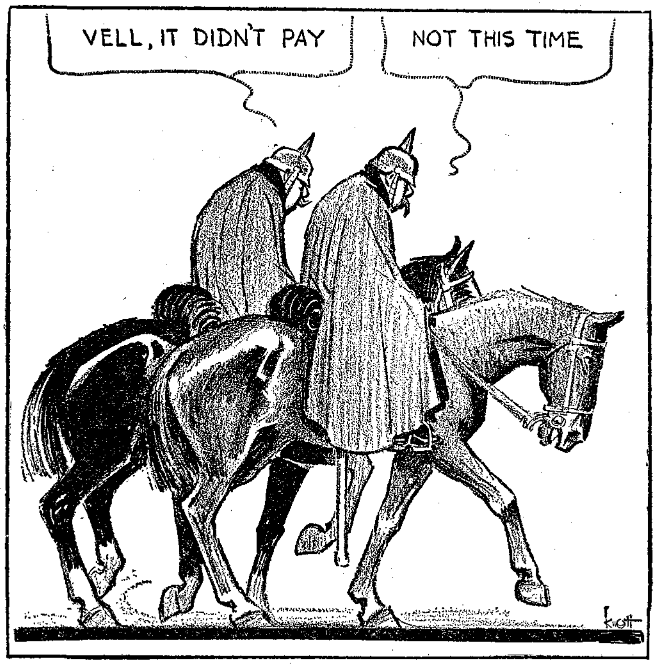
Yet, tho the German may have been a lion in the field, he was getting to be a very tired lion. An appeal to the German people from the Berlin Government admitted that the commanders of the Army and Navy as well as the men wanted peace, and the soldiers and sailors were told that continued discipline and order would help to bring it speedily to pass. But the sailors at Kiel thought otherwise and precipitated an outbreak which resulted in the mutiny of practically the entire German Fleet and was a signal for revolutionary outbreaks throughout all northern Germany. There was an unconfirmed report that the immediate cause of the mutiny was an order to sail out and attack the British Fleet in a "forlorn-hope" battle. But Mr. William L. McPherson reminds us in the New York *Tribune* that—

> "The German Navy has been honeycombed for a couple of years past with disaffection. There was a serious mutiny at Wilhelmshaven in 1917. And it was developed by a debate in the Reichstag that the Admiralty had accused certain Minority Socialist Deputies of complicity in an effort to Bolshevize the fleet. Conditions in the Navy made such propaganda fruitful. Most of the sailors were inactive. Morale decayed while the ships lay idle in port. Volunteering failed to supply crews for the submarines, and the Admiralty had to resort to drafts for this service, which carried with it a practical sentence of death."

Orderly progress toward either a constitutional limited monarchy or a republic seems rather unlikely to our editors as they note the raising of the red flag in the great industrial centers of northern Germany. They remember what happened in Russia and what is happening in Austria and expect to see a spread of Bolshevism to Germany. The Newark *News* reminds us that "it has been the history of countries when their defeat was so utter as to produce a revolution that the transition was accompanied by the temporary ascendency of an extremely radical element." The New York *Call*, a spokesman of the American Socialist party, sees a race between reform and revolution in Germany and believes that power is drifting toward the Socialists. It says "the Russian revolutionists have been sending an average of fifty revolutionary propagandists over the German frontier each day." One of these propagandists, apparently, was the Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, whose activities in this direction recently led to his dismissal by the German Government and the rupture of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Moscow. While this Socialist paper naturally welcomes these developments, other journals of more conservative views are somewhat apprehensive of the "dread specter" of anarchy in Central Europe. The New York *Evening Sun* admits the general supposition that the Germans are "too enlightened, too thoroughly disciplined" to go Bolshevik. But this danger, it declares, exists in Germany in a most real form. We read on:

"Throughout the war riots and strikes have proclaimed its presence, and none the less loudly because suppress by the ruthless hand of militarism. Germany has long been the home of radical ideas, and from Germany have gone out leaders in the radical movements of other lands.

"Nor can we close our eyes to the fact that the German people, who now must take into their hands the control of the state, are almost entirely untrained in self-government, that they have throughout their history displayed no capacity for managing their own affairs."



GERMAN "REPENTANCE."
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

But whatever the immediate cause of her downfall, whether we think of Germany as yielding to the threat of Foch's victorious armies on the west, or of the British blockade on the north, or of Bolshevism in Russia on the east, or of Austrian anarchy on the south, the hour had come, declares Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, when "Germany must surrender or die; die as Russia has died, and as Austria is dying." Mr. Simonds continues:

"Whatever Germany saves from the wreck now she will save by negotiation and not by fighting. The military phase of the war is already over, and the problem which remains is whether Germany in the peace conference can repeat the triumph of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna and save by diplomacy what she has lost by arms. This is the great peril; this is the remaining danger for our alliance."

While the armistice terms were doubtless formulated by the Versailles conference some days before the meeting of Marshal Foch with German representatives, they were not given out, but a statement was made public which contained the chief conditions of peace with Germany. Thus the country knew the broad conditions of permanent peace before it knew the terms on which the fighting was actually to stop. In a note sent to the Swiss Minister for transmission to Germany, Secretary Lansing quoted the following memorandum from Versailles:

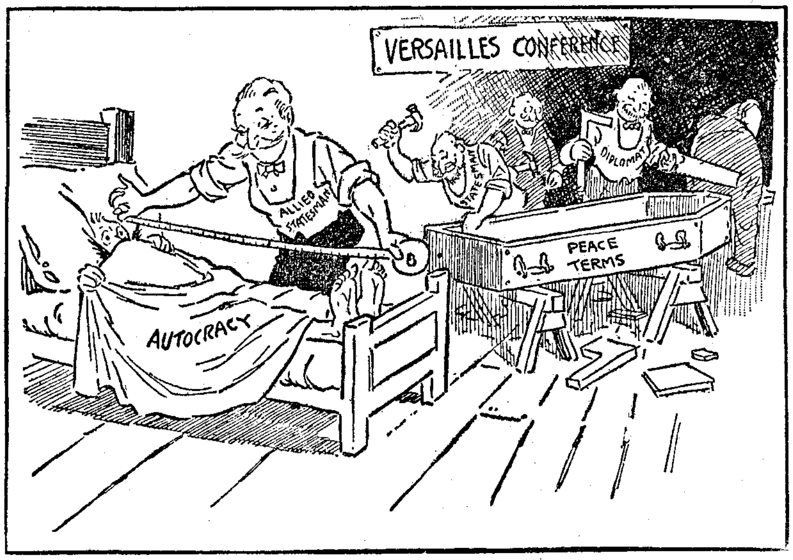
"The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.

"They must point out, however, that Clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace, laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

The Secretary of State added that the President had instructed him "to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted," and to notify Germany that Marshal Foch was authorized to meet representatives of the German Government "and to communicate to them terms of an armistice."

The two amendments to President Wilson's fourteen points, insisting on reparation and limiting the "freedom of seas" clause, seem altogether satisfactory to our press. In insisting on its own interpretation of the "freedom of the seas" the Versailles Council, notes the New York *Evening Sun*, "has avoided the subscribing of a pledge to a catchword that Germany long used as a cloak for its own commercial and naval propaganda." Furthermore, this New York daily can see no reason why the right to collect indemnity for damages sustained from a defeated enemy was not recognized from the start. "Peace without victory might have eliminated the restitution due to victims," says *The Evening Sun;* "but we are to have peace with victory." This note of President Wilson's is "acceptable to the advocates of a strong and just peace," the New York *Globe* believes, because it is "not a dialectical one and makes no attempt to camouflage what it means." The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that it was "good sense and good tactics" for the Allies before imposing upon Germany an armistice which was to leave her at their mercy to announce "that the peace terms which they are to exact will be in general only those to which Germany had profest willingness to submit."



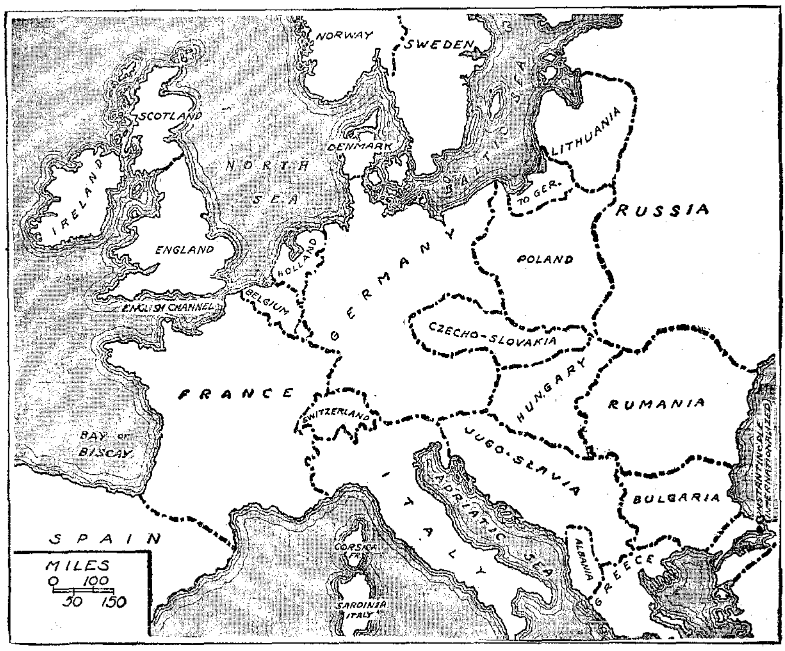
FRAMING THE TERMS OF PEACE.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The armistice terms to be submitted to Germany were foreshadowed by those granted to her subordinate accomplices. The beginning of the end of the war was seen when Bulgaria threw up the sponge on September 30 and gave the Allies full military use of her territory and means of transportation. Almost exactly a month later, at noon on the 31st of October, the terms of the armistice between Turkey and the Allies went into effect. They were described by Lord Robert Cecil as "complete and unconditional surrender," and Turkey was at once reduced to military impotence. The Dardanelles and the Bosporus with their fortifications were opened to the Allies, who entered Constantinople a few days later. All Allied prisoners were to be handed over to the Allies without reciprocity; the Turkish Army was demobilized, and her Navy surrendered. Turkish troops were to withdraw from northern Persia and other occupied non-Turkish territory. The Allies were given the use of all means of transportation and communication; all garrisons in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia were at once surrendered. Turkey was to cease all relations with the Central Powers; the Allies were, of course, given such rights and facilities as were necessary to enforce all the provisions of the armistice.

The collapse of Turkey gave the Allies at once a new responsibility, as the Newark *News* points out. There are four million utterly destitute people whom we must care for and several new nations which must be started on the road to self-government. The great and crying need of the situation, says the New York *Evening Post*, is that these races be given the assurance at the peace table that they will have the separate and independent political life they have for generations been fighting for. France and Great Britain have officially stated that their aim "is the complete and final liberation of the peoples so long oppress by the Turks and the establishment of governments and administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and the free choice of the native populations," and have announced that they will encourage and help the establishment of native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia.

American responsibility in the old Turkish Empire is recognized by a number of authorities. A former American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, thinks "it will be to the welfare of the Turkish people if Turkey would be apportioned among England, France, and Italy, and be ruled in the same manner as Egypt is ruled." Another former American representative at the Porte, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, has publicly asserted that America must play a large part in rebuilding Turkey. Dr. James L. Barton, a missionary authority on the Near East, hears that Viscount Bryce favors the United States taking the major part in reorganizing and reshaping the government of Turkey, Bulgaria, and the Balkan peninsula. For one thing, says Dr. Barton, this nation is not suspected of colonial ambitions in that part of the world, and would not be likely to stir up jealousy. Furthermore, "there is no country in the world which stands so close to Turkey as does the United States, as a result of missionary work which it has done there."

Austria's defeat in the field at the hands of the Italians and their Allies was accompanied by the break-up of the Hapsburg Empire and appearance of the red flag in Vienna, Budapest, and other Austro-Hungarian cities. Austria was in no condition to object to the drastic terms submitted to her, altho Emperor Charles refused to sign them as humiliating and dishonorable, and the armistice finally received the signature of the Austrian Chief of Staff. The Austrian terms, which went into effect on November 4, included the cessation of hostilities, the demobilization of the Austrian Army, the withdrawal of all forces on the Italian front, and the surrender of half the Austrian military equipment. Besides evacuating invaded territory, Austria was to withdraw from the Trentino and part of the Tyrol, and from Istria, Dalmatia, and most of the Adriatic islands. Thus the *irredenta* is in Italy's grasp and the Allies control the shores of the Adriatic. The armistice gave the Allies free use of all roads, railways, and waterways in Austria and the control of all necessary strategic points. As in the case of Turkey, Austria was obliged to give up all Allied prisoners without reciprocity. The naval conditions of the armistice included the surrender of most of the Austrian Navy and the laying up of the rest, and the freedom of Allied navigation in Austrian waters, without any modification of the Allied blockade.

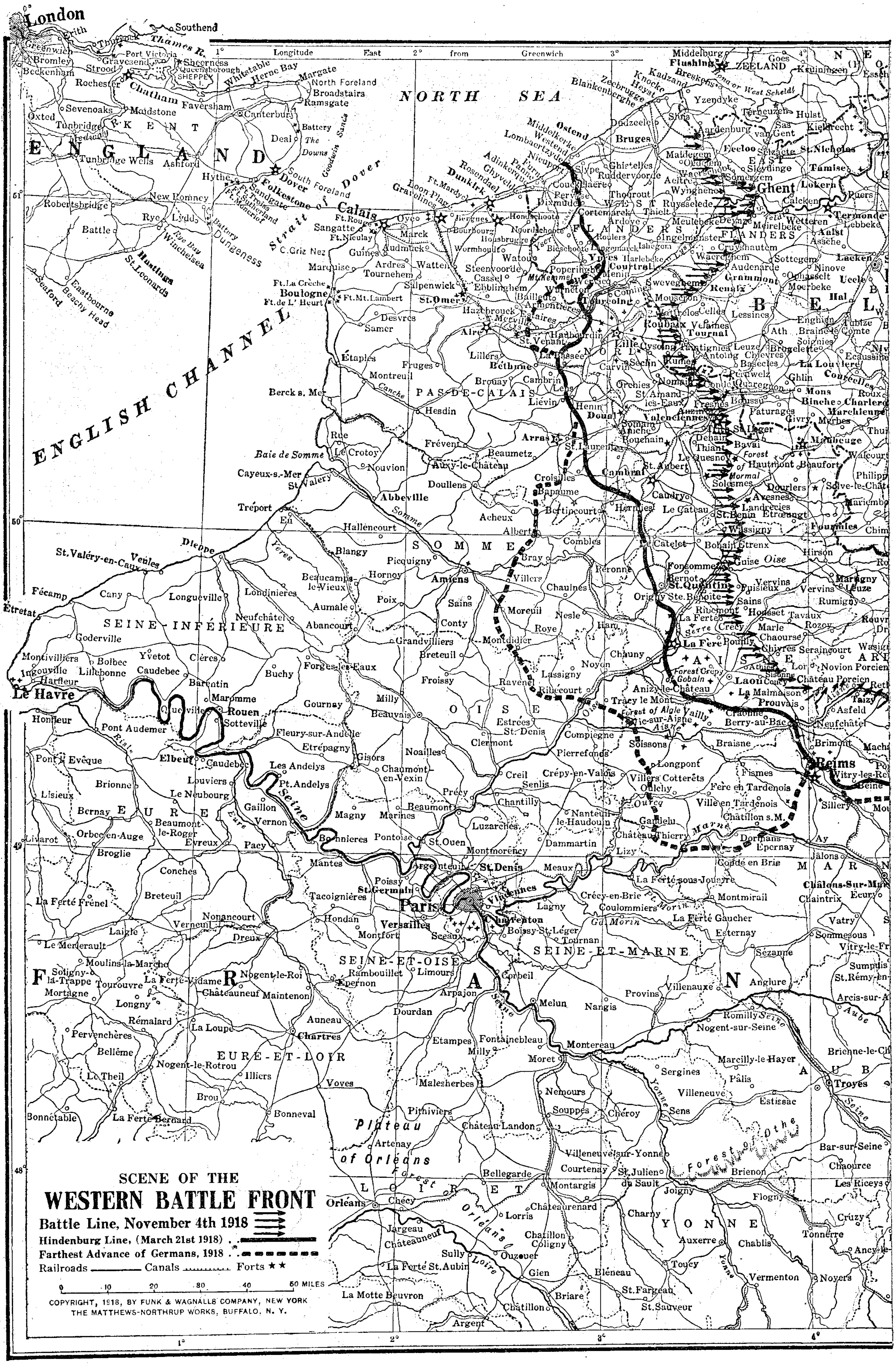


From the New York "Tribune."

THE AFTER-WAR MAP OF EUROPE,
As envisaged by Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*.

The terms to Austria, as several American editors remarked, were drastic enough to please everybody. After their publication it was learned that in the last Italian offensive Austria had lost 300,000 men in prisoners alone and not less than 5,000 guns. The retreat developed into a rout, and after the armistice was signed dispatches told how for many days the hungry, disorderly soldiers of what was once the Austrian Army poured through the passes of the Alps, while the citizens of Vienna feared that they would sweep down into the capital as a destroying mob.

It has been difficult to keep up with the dissolution and democratization of the Austrian Empire. The most important fact is the split into Hungarian, German, Czech, and Slav nations. In Hungary, Count Tisza, the former Premier and a leader in the moves which brought on the war, was assassinated by soldiers, according to one story, in his own home. Count Karolyi, whose grandmother's famous curse on the Hapsburg has found complete fulfilment, seems to have resigned his leadership of the new Hungarian Government and a plebiscite is promised to determine the permanent government régime. Both Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs have adopted the republican form of government and have elected presidents. In Bulgaria, King Boris, who succeeded his father, Ferdinand, on the latter's abdication, was deposed after a few weeks' reign and made way for an agrarian republic headed by the peasant leader Stambuliwsky. In German Austria a socialist republic was proclaimed, altho there seemed to be no great haste in getting rid of Emperor Charles. The New York *Tribune* reminds us that German Austria is itself as much of a mosaic as was the Austrian Empire. Vienna may be "red," but the Tyrol and upper Austria are even now "antisocialist and monarchical," serving "as a makeweight against excesses of radicalism and Bolshevism" in the industrial centers. Whatever happens to Germany, concludes *The Tribune*, "the end of the war will see Central Europe turned into a vast proving-ground for the democratic experiment."


London
Southend
Thames R.
Longitude East from Greenwich
NORTH SEA
ENGLAND
KENT
Chatham
Rochester
Maidstone
Canterbury
Margate
North Foreland
Ramsgate
Deal
The Downs
Dover
Folkestone
Strait of Dover
Hastings
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Dungeness
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Calais
Boulogne
Dunkirk
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Flushing
ZEELAND
Bruges
Ghent
EAST FLANDERS
WEST FLANDERS
Ypres
Courtrai
Roubaix
Tournai
Lille
St. Omer
Armentières
Béthune
PAS-DE-CALAIS
Arras
Douai
Valenciennes
Mons
Charleroi
Maubeuge
Cambrai
Le Cateau
St. Quentin
Bapaume
Péronne
Albert
Amiens
SOMME
Abbeville
Baie de Somme
Dieppe
St. Valéry-en-Caux
Fécamp
Étretat
Le Havre
SEINE-INFÉRIEURE
Rouen
Elbeuf
Beauvais
OISE
Montdidier
Noyon
Compiègne
Soissons
AISNE
Laon
La Fère
Chemin des Dames
Reims
Château Thierry
Marne
MARNE
Épernay
Châlons-Sur-Marne
Paris
Versailles
St. Denis
SEINE-ET-OISE
SEINE-ET-MARNE
EURE
Évreux
EURE-ET-LOIR
Chartres
Melun
Fontainebleau
Montereau
Orléans
LOIRET
Loire
YONNE
Auxerre
Sens
AUBE
Troyes
Seine
FRANCE

SCENE OF THE
WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

Battle Line, November 4th 1918 ⇉
Hindenburg Line, (March 21st 1918) ▬▬
Farthest Advance of Germans, 1918 ■ ■ ■ ■
Railroads ——— Canals .... Forts ★ ★

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES

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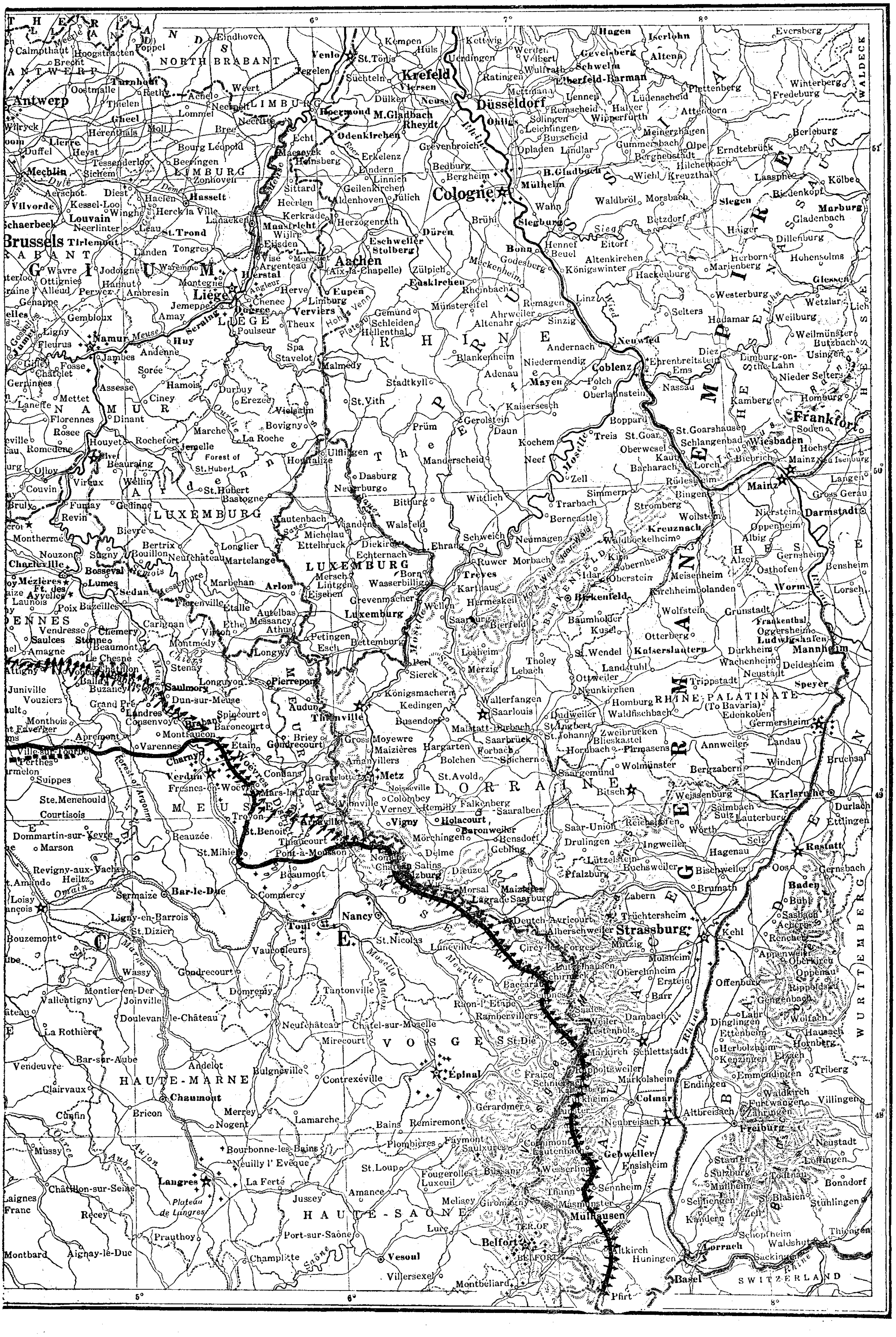
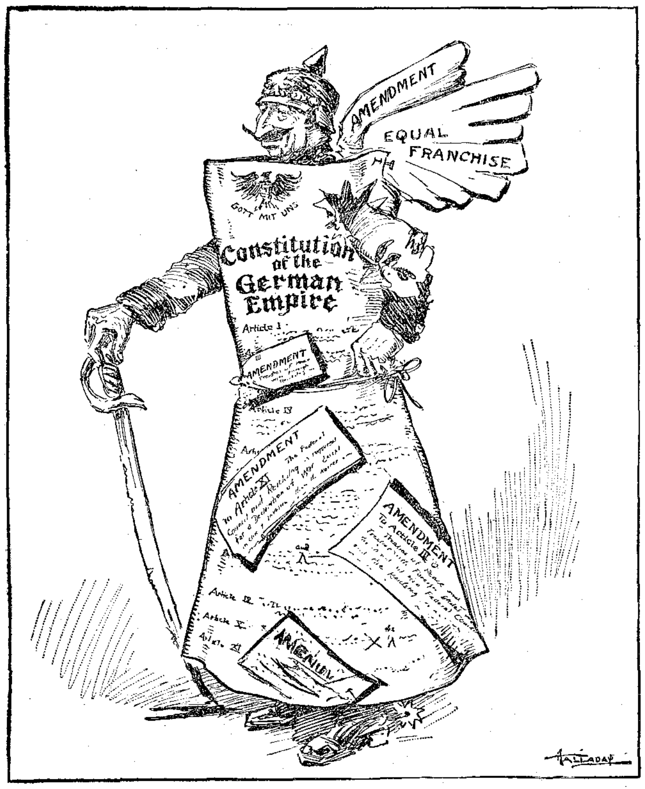
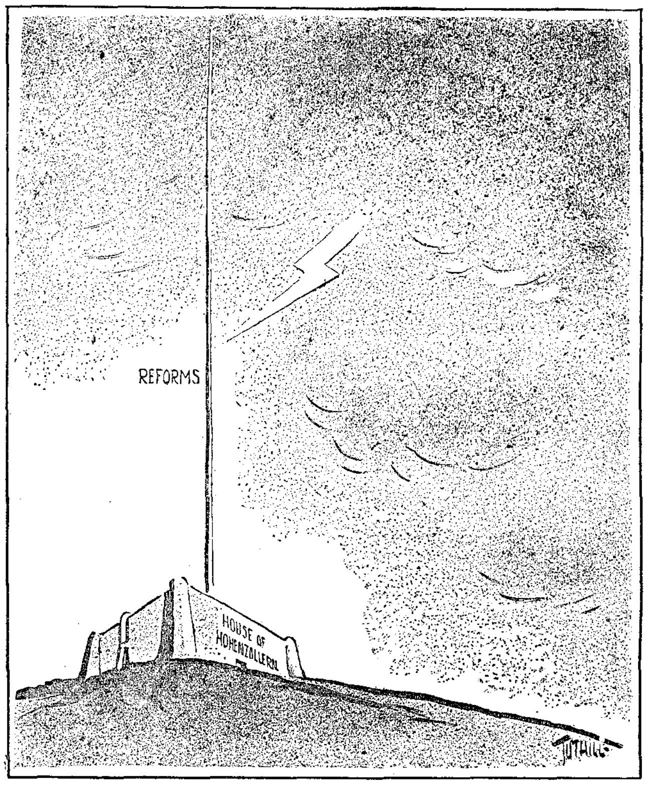

THE NETHERLANDS
NORTH BRABANT
LIMBURG
ANTWERP
BELGIUM
BRABANT
LIÉGE
NAMUR
LUXEMBURG
ARDENNES
THE ARDENNES
THE EIFEL
RHINE PROVINCE
HESSE-NASSAU
WESTPHALIA
WALDECK
HESSE
RHINE PALATINATE (To Bavaria)
BIRKENFELD
LORRAINE
ALSACE
BADEN
WURTTEMBERG
SWITZERLAND
MEUSE
MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE
VOSGES
HAUTE-MARNE
HAUTE-SAÔNE
TER. OF BELFORT
Antwerp
Brussels
Liége
Namur
Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle)
Maastricht
Cologne
Düsseldorf
Krefeld
Elberfeld-Barman
Bonn
Coblenz
Mainz
Wiesbaden
Frankfort
Darmstadt
Worms
Mannheim
Ludwigshafen
Speyer
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Baden
Treves
Luxemburg
Metz
Thionville
Verdun
Toul
Nancy
Lunéville
Epinal
Strassburg
Colmar
Mülhausen
Belfort
Basel
Freiburg
Sedan
Mézières
Charleville
Longwy
St. Mihiel
Pont-à-Mousson
Saarbrück
Saarlouis
Kaiserslautern
Chaumont
Langres
Vesoul
Bar-le-Duc
St. Dizier
Rhine
Meuse
Moselle
Saar
Plateau de Langres
Forest of Argonne
Hohes Venn
Hoch Wald
Forest of St. Hubert
5°
6°
7°
8°
51°
50°
49°
48°



THE NEW PROPAGANDA.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal.*



THE LIGHTNING-ROD.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

IT DIDN'T WORK.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO FACE A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL for the unconditional surrender of partizanship in politics has been answered by the country, but with implications and under conditions capable of almost as many interpretations as there are party managers, great national leaders, and others who can command a newspaper hearing. "If you have approved of my leadership, and wish me to continue as your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad," wrote the President in a general appeal to his "fellow countrymen" on October 25, "I earnestly beg that you will express yourself unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives." A Republican majority in the House, and apparently also in the Senate, is the answer, but, even in the moment of victory, the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) cautions these new Republican members:

> "They are not put in power by the people to run amuck against the President or the Democracy. They are not sent to Washington to undo anything that has been well done. Above all, they are not chosen to obstruct or harass the Administration in any way.
>
> "Their mandate is to add their energy and their efficiency to those of the President and his advisers."

The Republican New York *Tribune* accepts the Republican success rather as a "rebuke" to the President's desire for a "complete subordination of the legislative branch to the will and mind of the Executive" than as a repudiation of Mr. Wilson's leadership, and both independent and Democratic organs are strongly of the opinion that the country's Republican answer to Mr. Wilson's request for approval applies to matters less vital than the Presidential leadership. Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

> "The election, altho it repudiates the proposition that it is improper for any citizen to differ with the President in the domain of ideas and that all Americanism and wisdom are inside his head, is not a repudiation of the war-policy of the Administration or even of its peace policy, now that he has ceased lone-hand playing and consented to clarifying interpretations of his fourteen articles."

An "all-American Senate and House" is the one result most generally admitted, with mutual felicitations, by Republicans, independents, and Democrats alike. "I consider it a victory for Americanism rather than for Republicanism," declared Mr. Roosevelt, in his after-election statement, and the New York *World* (Dem.) publishes tidings of the same import from its Washington correspondent. Even in the case of this one point of agreement, however, some are pointing out that Victor Berger (Socialist), of Wisconsin, under indictment for war-obstruction, has been elected over his more patriotic opponents, and, in the words of the Democratic New York *Times*, "Senator Norris (Republican), of Nebraska, is borne back to the Senate in the rejoicing arms of the solid pro-German vote."

Republican explanations of their own success fall generally under the head of their unqualified support of the war, including a policy of unconditional surrender. The state of opinion in the West, where the swing from Democracy to Republicanism was one of the surprizing features of a generally surprizing election, is indicated in some measure by frequent editorials calling for that same "unconditional surrender" which was to come sooner than any of the editors seemed to suspect. Says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), one of the papers which feared most lest the "fruits of victory might be lost by diplomacy":

> "If President Wilson had gone into the innermost vault of the Treasury building and filled his ears with insulated cotton he would have heard the sound of the American Voice. . . . . .
>
> "That vibrant Voice spoke in measured terms against note-writing or having dealings with a government and a people that had committed the Unpardonable Sin. It warned Diplomacy that it must not turn into Duplicity or there would be a terrible accounting.
>
> "The Voice was heard in New England and it gathered strength and took its way out across the nation, into the great manufacturing cities, into the prairie States, out into the West and over the Rocky Mountain regions to the Pacific coast. As it passed with the swiftness of lightning it said in a single American sentence, 'Unconditional Surrender!'"

An English interpretation, following this current of American opinion, is given in the cabled editorial comment of the London *Daily Express:*

> "The victories of the Republican party show that the American people are not only ready to follow Wilson, but anxious to get in front of him. America is for victory unqualified and complete. America is determined to see the end, once and for all, of Prussian militarism."

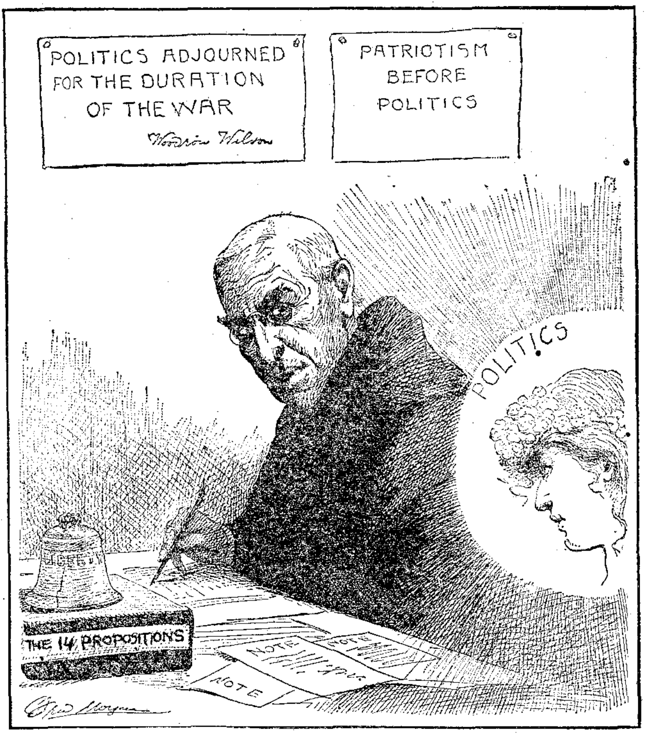
The New York *Times* differs with all such critics when it declares that "the fear that he (the President) would be too lenient with Germany had nothing to do with the return of the Republican majority to the House." Nor was his "appeal to the country for a Democratic House the cause of the reversal. It is more probable that by that appeal he saved many districts to his party." One "great cause," at least, was taxes:

> "That party must be powerful indeed that could withstand the dissatisfactions necessarily flowing from the imposition of such gigantic levies. Still, it may be Mr. Claude Kitchin's talk rather than his taxes prompted the rebuke. Laying taxes in billions, the author of the bill would be wise to temper his budget speeches with a note of sorrow; Mr. Gladstone often did that. The present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee always exulted. He had a fierce joy in taxing wealth, not merely wealth as commonly understood, but wealth in the most modest degrees, represented, for example, by the ability to own a shirt costing more than $1.50. He openly expressed his purpose to put his taxes chiefly upon the North, because the North had wanted us to go into the war. That was more resented, perhaps, than the taxes themselves. It was an amazing blunder, and we think the regret most prevalent in the country to-day is that Mr. Kitchin could not pay the penalty for it by defeat in Scotland Neck."

While Republican papers throughout the country, which have been howling for Mr. Kitchin's scalp for some months, speak with less restraint of the coming end of his financial reign, "the present Congress," admits the Democratic (New York) *World*, "acquitting itself admirably in many ways, is chargeable with grievous sins of omission and commission. . . . Condemnation was invited." After mentioning its disapproval of the President's "interference with the nomination and election of members of Congress," this stanch supporter of the Administration continues:

> "We shall have no more Democratic Congresses until the people of the Northern States have some reasonable assurance that such bodies will not be controlled by vengeful and parochial politicians from the South who pose as Democrats, but in fact are political nondescripts.
>
> "In three or four Northern States there are more Democrats than in all of the Old South. How are these Democrats, devoted to correct principles and yet progressive in the truest sense, to gain victories under the leadership of men who trim and dodge on bed-rock principles and are true to nothing but their demagogy and their all-controlling desire in the presence of anti-Democratic fanaticism to save their own political hides?
>
> "This Democratic Congress has at least one hundred working days in which to show that it is a Democratic Congress. It can persist in measures calculated to wipe out the States and the rights of individuals. It can reaffirm its inexcusable sectionalism in matters of taxation and otherwise. It can adhere to policies as to the press and the mails notoriously despotic and discriminating. It can deal with the North as in most of the Southern States the so-called Democratic party deals with the 'nigger'—if it will. But it will write *Finis* on the career of the Democratic party.
>
> "If we are to have a Democratic party hereafter, it must not by its classism belie its name.
>
> "If the South is to remain sectional, it must beware of a sectional North."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is equally sure that Congress itself was responsible for the results of the Congressional election. "The fact of the matter is," telegraphs the Washington correspondent of this daily, a man who has frequently shown evidence of being close to Administration councils, "it was confidentially whispered by those in touch with the outlook for the Democrats that they had no chance to hold Congress." These men, in common with numerous other Democratic sympathizers throughout the country, "confidently believe the President's appeal saved the situation from being a landslide." The *Post* correspondent thinks that the seniority rules had most to do with turning popular resentment against the present Congress. These rules resulted in the President finding himself with important committee chairmen who did not agree with him. "He attempted to translate his strength to the membership of his party without regard to the many cases of individual weakness in that membership." Particularizing, this authority declares:


POLITICS ADJOURNED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR
Woodrow Wilson
PATRIOTISM BEFORE POLITICS
POLITICS
THE 14 PROPOSITIONS
VOTE
VOTE
VOTE

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THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

> "Resentment against Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was strong in Northern States. Mr. Kitchin himself disagreed often with the President. Yet Mr. Kitchin's leadership swung many Democratic votes in the House, and the country judged the individual Congressmen not by what they might do in the future, but by what they did in the past. Mr. Wilson's name was not on the ballot. The names of the individual Senators and Representatives known intimately to each community were before the voters. They were unable to recognize Mr. Wilson's appeal for an indirect vote of confidence."

Forgetting those things which are behind, and taking a hopeful view of those things that are before, the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) invokes our present need for unity, in the interest both of our national and international destiny:

> "Whatever political leaders may profess to believe, Americans generally, at the present time, are not markedly inclined to number themselves as Democrats, Republicans, or members of other political groups. They tend much more to think of themselves as citizens of a nation which has been unified—politically as well as morally—to an unwonted degree and for a great purpose.
>
> "Instinctively they feel the nation would do well to be in no hurry to divest itself of that unity while so many questions of moment affecting the combined interests of all Americans remain to be dealt with.
>
> "Allowing for the exigencies of the party system, and the habits developed thereby, something of that feeling has undoubtedly exprest itself, paradoxically, in the close balance between Democrats and Republicans just elected to Congress.
>
> "Reelected and newly elected members of Congress should so read the result.
>
> "All the people of the United States, of all parties, have felt themselves represented in the war.
>
> "All the people of the United States, of all parties, wish to feel themselves represented in the victory and in the reconstructive program to be entered upon with peace."

NATION'S RICHES SEEN IN THE LOAN

A HOPEFUL SIGN for the reconstruction days coming is clearly seen in the magnificent display of national wealth evidenced in the overwhelming success of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which was oversubscribed in each Federal Reserve District by from 5 to 26 per cent. The unprecedented sum of $6,000,000,000 was asked, and it was not only paid in full, but the oversubscription is credited by the Treasury Department at $866,416,300. In addition, it is estimated by Secretary McAdoo that more than 21,000,000 subscribers participated in the Fourth Loan, whereas in the first three the buyers numbered 4,500,000, 9,500,000, and 18,300,000. A graphic statement of the nation's riches is afforded by Mr. S. L. Frazier in *The Northwestern Banker* (Des Moines, October), who says: "Our resources are well up toward $300,000,000,000, or about equal to the combined resources of France, England, and Germany. Our annual production is close to $50,000,000,000, amounts that stagger the imagination. Why it would take ten thousand years to count the dollars representing our country's resources, counting one each second, and working day and night and Sundays."

A financial contributor to the New York *Evening Post* points out that a six-billion-dollar loan would have been by far the largest public borrowing in the history of the world, for the high record to date was England's $4,943,000,000 loan of February, 1917. This "most gigantic feat in world finance" is called "a national victory of no mean proportions" by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and it will stand in all likelihood for decades, according to the Des Moines *Register*, as the "high-water mark of financing for all the nations of the world." If ten years ago, remarks the New York *Tribune*, any learned professor of economics had predicted that, on top of ten billions of government loans in one year a Fourth Liberty Loan would reach nearly $7,000,000,000, we know what we all would have thought. Yet this paper suggests that tho Secretary McAdoo calls it the greatest single event in financial history, it was probably no greater than floating what now seem the very modest loans of our Civil War. They too, were "the greatest in history" and incredibly more difficult to achieve. The real miracle is not the present outpouring of the nation's wealth, *The Tribune* thinks, but the vast expansion of that wealth in half a century and its "wide diffusion among a nation of a hundred millions." In the New York *Times* Mr. George E. Roberts, of the National City Bank, is quoted as saying that we have become richer through the war, tho if there had been no war we might have been still wealthier. That is another question, but the fact is "we have changed over from a debtor to a creditor nation, and I believe that in capacity for wealth-production—that is to say, in capacity to turn out a stream of products and services which minister to the comfort and welfare of our people—we are decidedly ahead of where we stood at the beginning of the war." The wealth-producing equipment of the world is only slightly impaired, and of this country it is greater than ever, according to Mr. Roberts, who is further quoted as saying:

> "We are going to be peculiarly situated in our foreign relations after this war. We have paid off the greater part of what we owe abroad, and we have lent to foreign governments some $7,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000. Including all loans by the time the war is over, probably there will be annual interest payments coming to us amounting to $400,000,000 or $500,000,000. How are we going to receive our pay? I am not questioning the ability of our debtors to raise this amount from their people. I have no doubt they can do it, but in what manner are they going to make payment to us? They can't pay it in gold; they haven't the gold to do it, and the total production of gold in the world outside of the United States wouldn't be enough to do it. We won't want them to pay it in goods, for that would interfere seriously with our home industries. . . . . . .
>
> "There is only one way out, and that is by extending more credit to them. We will have to capitalize the interest payments and reinvest them abroad. And if we want to sell goods to them we will have to take their bonds and stocks. In short, we will have to play the part that England has played in the past, of steadily increasing our foreign investments."

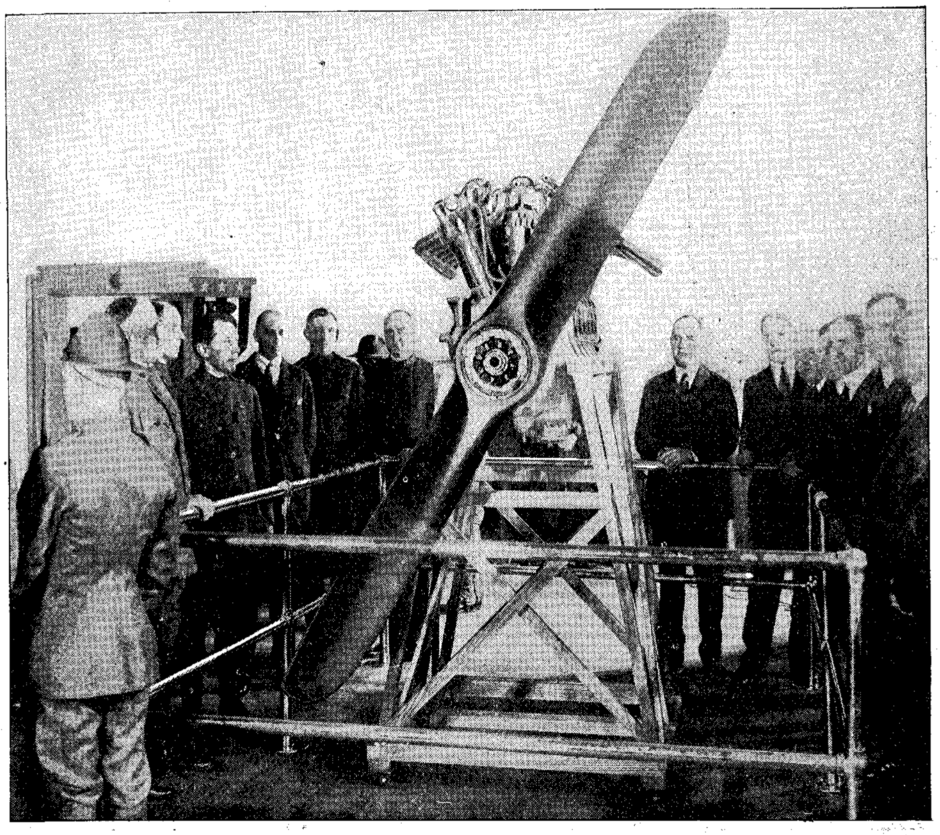
While the great sums subscribed for the Fourth Loan by banks, corporations, and individuals had a spectacular interest, observes the New York *World*, it is the plain people who have made the loan a conspicuous success, and the twenty-one million subscribers mean in effect the purchase of a new Liberty Bond by "every American family." Washington dispatches quote from Secretary McAdoo's statement of the oversubscriptions estimated by the Federal Reserve Banks according to districts, as follows:

District	*Quota*	*Subscription*	*Per Cent. of Subscription to Quota*
Boston	$500,000,000	$632,221,850	126.44
Richmond	280,000,000	345,000,000	123.22
Philadelphia	500,000,000	598,500,000	119.68
Cleveland	600,000,000	696,536,000	116.00
Minneapolis	210,000,000	239,616,350	114.00
St. Louis	260,000,000	295,117,900	113.50
Atlanta	192,000,000	215,653,250	112.32
Dallas	126,000,000	140,744,600	111.69
New York	1,800,000,000	2,000,000,000	111.11
Chicago	870,000,000	959,529,250	110.29
Kansas City	260,000,000	284,958,350	109.59
San Francisco	402,000,000	426,000,000	105.97
Treasury	....	32,538,750	....
Total	$6,000,000,000	$6,866,416,300	114.44

AIRCRAFT "DISHONESTY AND DISORDER"

DARK HINTS OF "CRIMINALITY that might reach into high places," of the waste of nearly $600,000,000 in "ill-considered experiments, or swallowed up in plain graft," are recalled by various publicists as they size up the report of the aircraft investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes. Since the days last spring when Mr. Gutzon Borglum's accusations helped to start three aircraft investigations there have been many gentlemen, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "licking their chops over expected scandals, graft, peculation, corruption." "To these allegations," confesses the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the report of the Senate subcommittee of some months ago lent a certain amount of plausibility." Even the Democratic New York *World*, while alleging that the Senate committee was made up of "professional critics of the war," admitted, at the time when the excoriating Senate report appeared, that our aircraft had been "the one distinct American failure of the war." The *World's* revised, up-to-date conviction, based on Mr. Hughes's analysis, is that the record points to "two great failures." "These are the failures of the facts in the situation to support the chief charges from which the investigation started, and of Henry Ford to function well politically." The New York *Tribune* and most of its Republican contemporaries are substantially in agreement with this verdict, even tho they are more perturbed by Mr. Ford's shortcomings than are *The World* and others of its political faith. Authorities so widely separated in space and opinion as the Springfield *Republican*, the Des Moines *Register*, the Newark *Evening News*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the New Haven *Courier-Journal*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, the Syracuse *Herald*, the Baltimore *News*, and the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* are ready to agree that while "dishonesty and disorder" have been revealed, "the aircraft fiasco turns out to be not nearly so bad as the nation for a while was, perhaps, too ready to believe."

The report, reduced to its lowest terms, states that "progress has been made in gratifying measure" under the direction of the reorganized Air Board, but delay, waste, and questionable practises have been revealed in carrying out the program. Of the five men specifically accused in Mr. Borglum's famous letter to the President, Mr. Hughes dismisses Major-General Squier, head of the original Board, as no worse than "incompetent," exonerates Howard E. Coffin and Colonel Montgomery, and recommends the court martial of Colonel Edward A. Deeds, present head of the Equipment Division, for his business relationship with the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, and for his giving out of a misleading statement regarding the progress of aircraft production. Criminal prosecution is urged against three army officers, Lieut.-Col. Jesse G. Vincent, a former vice-president of the Packard Motor Company; Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixter, and Second Lieut. S. B. Vrooman, Jr., for financial connections with the Packard Motor Company, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, and the S. B. Vrooman Company, respectively, while dealing with them as agents of the Government. It is set forth that the actual loss from condemned types of planes and engines will amount to perhaps $20,500,000, which sum may be reduced by the salvaging of many condemned planes. The Liberty motor is declared to be "a great success for observation- and bombing-planes, and for this purpose has found high favor among the Allies." In one paragraph, Henry Ford is censured for a sympathetic attitude toward enemy aliens employed in his Detroit plant. The report as a whole covers 182 printed pages, and is the result of five months' work, during which time more than 280 witnesses were examined and some 57,000 pages of testimony were taken.



COL. DEEDS AND LIEUT.-COL. VINCENT UNVEILING LIBERTY MOTOR No. 10,000.

This ceremony took place in Detroit, shortly before the appearance of the Hughes Report, with its recommendation of court martial and criminal prosecution for two of the officials here pictured. From the reader's left (not counting the soldier on guard) the men are: Col. E. A. Deeds, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Horner, Mr. H. E. Coffin, original head of the Bureau of Aircraft Production; Major James G. Heaslet, Lieut. Harold H. Emmons, U. S. N.; Mr. Alvan Macaulay, Mr. R. H. Collins, Mr. F. E. Moscovics, Mr. O. E. Hunt, Mr. W. C. Leland, Mr. T. P. Myers, and Mr. A. A. Landon.

The report on Colonel Deeds, covering thirty-one printed pages, takes up in detail the Colonel's connection with the United Motors Corporation, Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Domestic Building Company, the Wilbur Wright and McCook Aviation fields, and other activities. Many telegrams and letters which passed between Colonel Deeds, H. E. Talbott, and C. E. Kettering of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, are introduced, purporting to show what Mr. Hughes calls "highly suggestive business transactions with his former business associates at Dayton." The report recites that Colonel Deeds, working through the Domestic Building Company, was largely instrumental in the location of the Wilbur Wright Flying Field at Dayton, for which the Government acquired 2,500 acres, nearly twice as much land as was necessary, buying much of it from a real-estate man named Ezra M. Kuhns, who was directed in the securing of options by Colonel Deeds.

Of another connection the report says of Colonel Deeds:

> "His statement to the Aircraft Production Board on August 28, 1917, that he had made a *bona-fide* transfer of all his stock in the United Motors Corporation when the stock had not been transferred, and at most he contemplated a gift of the stock to his wife, was neither candid nor truthful and is certainly not to be regarded as a 'full and complete disclosure.'"

"The extent to which activities were centered at Dayton," says the report in another place, "the profitable contract promptly given to Colonel Deeds's former business associates, and the preference of a small group of manufacturers in the allotment of the large contracts, created a feeling of distrust which finds frequent expression in the record of this inquiry."

Attorney-General Gregory, in his letter submitting the report to the President, states that "the evidence does not disclose any violation by Colonel Deeds of the criminal laws," but the Attorney-General acquiesces in Judge Hughes's recommendation that the facts be submitted to the Secretary of War, "to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court martial."

As for the more general charges of "wide-spread graft," the report notes "gross improprieties" in the conduct of "some civilians" taken into the Signal Corps, who received salaries from manufacturers as well as from the Government, but, on the authority of Mr. Gregory, these were not criminal acts unless "cases of bribery or conspiracy to defraud were proved." Of sabotage in factories, concerning which rumors have been abroad from time to time, Mr. Gregory says seven men have been indicted, two pleaded guilty, and five are on trial.

In the course of a survey of labor conditions, and the risk of employing German sympathizers, there is mention of the case of a German-born designer in the Ford plant who was suspected but in whom Mr. Ford said he had "absolute confidence." The report states:

> "There has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathies which is not at all compatible with the interests of the Government. In deference to Mr. Ford's view, those in direct charge of production, who were alive to the situation, have had to pursue a policy of constant watchfulness and supervision, instead of being free to take the precautions which the exigency demanded."

Turning from personal to financial considerations, especially to the consideration of money spent without due return, Mr. Hughes says that $17,500,000 was paid out for the J.-1 training plane, which was condemned because of the Hall-Scott A-7-A motor. The investigator says new motors may be put in these planes at a cost of about $2,000 each. There were 1,600 ordered.

The estimated cost of the Bristol Fighter, which was declared unsafe, Mr. Hughes says, was $22,970,100. There were contracts for 2,000 planes, but only twenty-seven were delivered before cancellation. There is a plan on foot to salvage the Bristols by using certain parts in other planes.

Taking up the sums actually handled and the results produced, the report points out that $691,801,806 was appropriated for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1917, and obligations were contracted amounting to $933,948,959, leaving an excess obligation of $176,924,903.

Up to June 30 of this year $430,234,316 was actually spent, and of this $155,535,946 went for airplanes and engines. More than $25,600,000 was spent abroad. The sum of $106,741,490 was spent for production in the United States.

As for the Liberty motor, as used in combination with the de Haviland airplane, Mr. Hughes considers it "conclusively established that it is a great success for observation- and bombing-planes, and for this purpose it has found high favor with the Allies. It is too heavy for the lighter pursuit-planes." Similar praise is quoted in the report from members of the British Air Ministry.

Figures in the report show that up to June 30 last 1,615 Liberty twelve-cylinder motors were produced for the Army and 775 for the Navy. According to John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, 4,000 Liberty motors were turned out in October. Production to date has reached about 12,000.

Few authorities seem to have been made really down-hearted by the report as a whole, especially since, by general agreement, it must be considered in the light of present accomplishment and future promise. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, taking up these more pleasing phases of the situation, telegraphs his paper that it "may be a surprizing statement, but it is nevertheless supported by an examination of records from the Western Front as well as production charts in the United States that the Liberty motor and the De Haviland airplane are the sensation of the year."

He continues in the same congratulatory vein:

> "All thinking about airplanes must be considered in the light of knowledge that on July 1 of this year there were not more than 10,000 machines of all kinds on both sides of the Western Front, and the Allied supremacy in the air is now being maintained with a proportion of that number which, for military reasons, can not be disclosed, but it is not above ten thousand.
>
> "Some idea of the remarkable production of America may be obtained when it is considered that America built more engines this year than England built from the time she entered the war until the end of 1917, and the same is true of France. The United States has built more planes this year than England did from 1914 to the end of 1916.
>
> "More than 11,000 airplanes of all kinds have been built, of which at least 3,000 are battle-planes, or the equivalent of one-third of the total number of such types on the Western Front.
>
> "America's program was slow in getting started, but it was shaped right, and the results to-day are due to the fact that John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, refused to be swerved by hostile criticism. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Ryan's achievement is that he refused to be misled by amateur critics and the cries of interested persons that America should suddenly change her tactics and adopt a number of foreign types, discarding her own Liberty motor and De Haviland plane. The French are supplying us with *Spads*, or pursuit battle-planes, in rapidly increasing numbers, and we have enough machines for all fliers to-day."

However fair this consummation may seem, nevertheless the New York *Sun* reminds us, it has been shown that there was an "airplane scandal," that it "centered at Dayton," and that "the most conspicuous figure in it was Colonel Deeds." The Providence *Journal* insists that a "scandalous betrayal of the nation's confidence" is apparent, and the New York *World*, as a proper way of rounding up the matter, advises that the men named by Mr. Hughes "be given a day in court."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"GOTT" said, "I am tired of kings."—*Springfield Republican.*

WE must not forget that our business is to end war as well as this war. —*Boston Herald.*

GERMANY doesn't go quite so far as to claim the Belgian babies committed suicide.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE German press is showing natural repulsion to amputation, but it will have to submit and without anesthetics.—*St. Louis Star.*

PERHAPS the Administration wishes now it had let Colonel Roosevelt go to the front.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WHEN you sneeze now nobody says, "God bless you."—*St. Louis Star.*

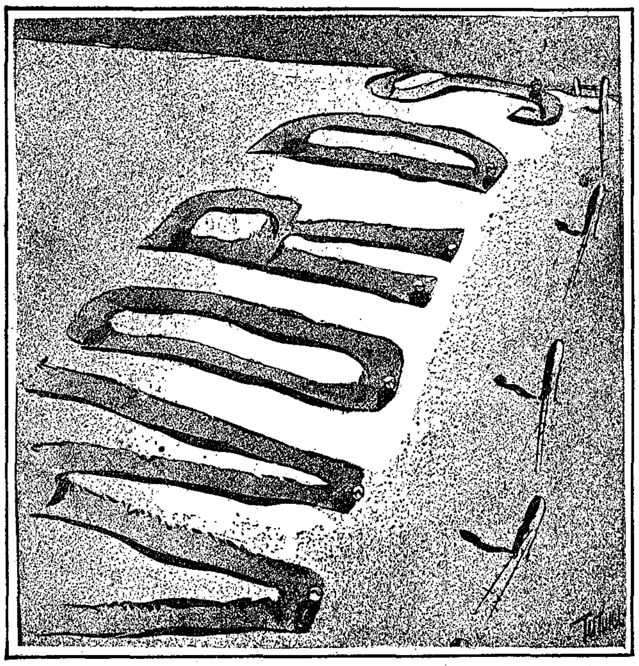
THE Kaiser removed General von Oven from Metz. The Yanks were making it warm enough for Metz without General von Oven.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE is a growing impression that one Woodrow Wilson spilt a large bucket of beans about 3:00 P.M., Friday, October 25, 1918.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

IT is wrong to say that women do the proposing. A proposal of marriage like a proposal of peace comes from the side that is ready to surrender.—*St. Louis Star.*

IF the German Government is of such a character that it can be changed from a monarchy to a republic in a night, it could quite as readily be changed back in a night from a republic to a monarchy.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

ONE of the worst features of the German defeat is going to be the number of Germans who are going to appear and swear they were always opposed to the tortures, murders, and devastations, but were compelled to suffer in silence.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



GERMANY'S LAST LINE OF DEFENSE.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

"WILSON—that's all," was never meant to apply to Congress.—*Boston Herald.*

IF the German people are really going to elect their officials, the first one they'll need is a coroner.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

How Wilhelm must kick himself for not having signed one of our own Wilyum J. Bryan's talk-a-year treaties.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WHEN Wilyum began kicking the world around careless like back yonder in 1914, we dessay he didn't know it was loaded.—*Columbia Record.*

GOOSEFLESH as well as the goose-step is now a German characteristic.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE "mania" is about out of Germania.—*Los Angeles Times.*

WHEN the Germans abolish the Prussian eagle, we might suggest that the gull would be entirely appropriate as the national bird emblem.—*Columbia Record.*

THE truth of the matter is, God has never been with Wilhelm and Wilhelm is never going to be with God. It will be an entirely different line-up.—*Houston Post.*

So long as the cost of living stays anywhere near its present figure, we can't seem to call up any very clear vision of general polygamy after the war.—*Kansas City Star.*

THAT canny German trader who visited Ostend some days before the evacuation and sold thousands of Belgian flags will be having a fine sale of American, French, and English ones in Berlin.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ONE reason why the truth finds it so hard to overtake a lie is that the lie is short and to the point, while the truth insists upon a summary of 3,789 words and a full report of 365 pages, with two volumes of appendices.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

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OUR BOYS IN THE TRENCHES DONNING MASKS TO MEET A GAS-ATTACK.

GERMANY NOW FOR WORLD-WIDE BROTHERHOOD

CLUTCHING AT STRAWS to save herself from drowning, Germany is announcing in strident tones her conversion to any and every panacea for the salvation of the world that has been proposed on the Allied side. Her latest change of heart is with regard to the League of Nations, and the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* gravely assures us that, all along, Germany has been a consistent supporter of an idea which, until President Wilson imported it into the realms of practical politics, was regarded by friend and foe alike as belonging to the visionary rather than the real. This political doctrine of a league of nations, which is, of course, fundamentally based on the brotherhood of man, is something the noble German soul has always yearned after. Of course, the magnanimous German has been misunderstood. Hear the *Norddeutsche* on the subject:

> "For a long time past enemy statesmen have been speaking as if Germany by its highly developed military system had brought this war into the world and would never renounce her theory of force until she was completely vanquished. . . . It was understandable that we did not meet the enemy's will for destruction with declarations of lasting friendship and eternal brotherhood between nations."

While the statesmen of the Fatherland were thus successfully camouflaging the brotherly desires which underlay the war-mask of the German nation, that pernicious man, Lord Northcliffe, became director of British propaganda, and with insidious arts made a reluctant world believe that our German brother never had any desire to live in fraternal peace with his neighbor. The success of that perfidious Britisher is admitted even by the Germans themselves. With all the solemnity of its official status, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* gravely remarks:

> "It is an undeniable proof of the power of British propaganda that it has succeeded in imposing the belief on the world that Germany was hostile to a league of nations, altho all the official utterances on the German side have shown her willingness to comply with every plan of a real league of nations. . . . We have not missed any opportunity of showing our sympathy for such measures as might terminate this war and prevent the recurrence of other bloody wars in the future."

The official organ points with pride to the speeches of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to the Reichstag July 17 Declaration, to the German answer to the Pope's peace plea, and so forth, and we are told that—

> "The reason that this and similar declarations remained a mere aspiration and that all discussions have not produced a single preparatory step, is no doubt principally this, that the league of nations which our enemies wish to form is not based on justice and mutual unselfish esteem, but is designed to bring about—with the exclusion of the Central Powers—a permanency of the present state of affairs, to carry with it the root of new and bitter warlike developments."

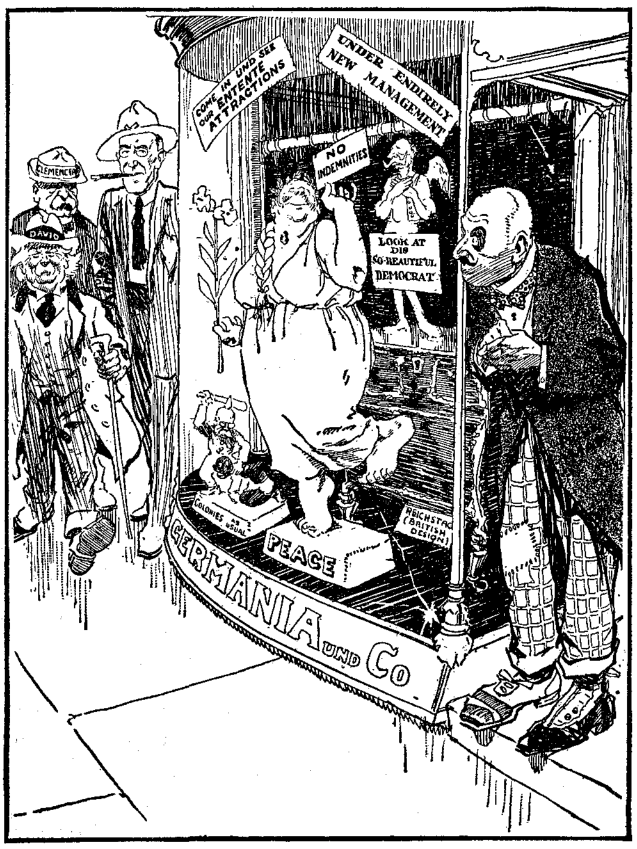
A most impassioned plea on behalf of the league of nations is made by Dr. von Gerlach in the Berlin *Welt am Montag.* That great man weeps salt tears because we can not understand the Germans, nor they us. We have only to kiss and be friends, form a league of nations—with the Germans inside, of course—and the millennium will arrive:

> "Each side deems the other capable only of wickedness, and above all of dishonesty. When we make an offer of peace, the enemy call it a trap. When they propose a league of nations, we say over here, 'We are not going to be caught in your snare.' Mutual distrust is the greatest, perhaps the sole, obstacle to peace. Increasingly few people believe that arms alone can bring about the victory, and even if they could, the so-called victory peace would be one continuous mobilization on the part of victor and vanquished, the one to maintain his strength, the other seeking to regain it. . . . An understanding, a league of nations, is imperative. All must modify their point of view —we Germans, too."

Dr. von Gerlach wants the German Government to put itself on record:

> "It is high time that the Government and public should declare themselves absolutely and fundamentally in favor of the league of nations. . . . What miserable trifles are any other

war-aims compared with the one great question for humanity: How is the condition of war, or the condition of armed peace . . . to be replaced by a permanent peace, and armaments by judicial decisions? To be sure, all selfish wishes must then be buried. We must give up Central Europe just as much as the English jingoes must give up their imperialist ideas with preferential duties and raw-material monopolies. The league of nations is not to be reconciled with groups of Powers on one side and on the other . . . There are many people who are glad when they read a good *communiqué* from the front, and sad when now and again they get a less good one put before them. From the very first day I have only had one thought in reading the military *communiqués:* how can I help toward bringing it about that our children, our grandchildren, and our great-grandchildren may be protected from ever having to read any *communiqués* at all? There is only one way to this: a League of Nations."


COME IN UND SEE OUR ENTENTE ATTRACTIONS
UNDER ENDIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT
NO INDEMNITIES
LOOK AT DIS SO-BEAUTIFUL DEMOCRAT
CLEMENCEAU
DAVID
COLONIES AS USUAL
PEACE
REICHSTAG (BRITISH DESIGN)
GERMANIA UND Co

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

—*Passing Show* (London).

There are, however, in Germany a number of desperate characters who are not overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and therefore do not trust their enemies when they offer gifts in the shape of an international league. One of the unregenerate is the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which is prepared to love every nation on earth except the Anglo-Saxon:

"According to the Anglo-Saxon conception, freedom is nothing but the right of the strong to exploit the weak . . . even in the political life of America this holds good and is repeated in the words 'to the victor belong the spoils.' In the Anglo-Saxon shibboleth, the league of nations, we find the same right of the strong. Equality of rights is as little to be expected in this family of nations as it is enjoyed by the negro in America. England and America would never consent to enter a league in which they would be obliged to have intercourse with others on a basis of equality. The Wilson-Grey League of Nations would be nothing but an Anglo-Saxon fraternization for the exploitation of humanity. The Anglo-Saxon does not do business from love of his neighbor. He may perhaps for the sake of appearances let a few miserable fragments fall from the master's table, but the great business transactions must remain in his hands. The moral and philosophical reasons which he puts forward are nothing but baits for credulous mice and anodynes for his own conscience. What the Allies in their despair are now perpetrating in Russia should stamp them as impossible in the Council of Nations and stamp them as international incendiaries."

WHAT CANADA AND BRITAIN HAVE DONE

GENEROUS APPRECIATION is shown in the British press of the part the Overseas Dominions have taken in the war. Recently London celebrated the fourth anniversary of the arrival in England of the first Canadian contingent, and the London *Times* seized the opportunity to present Canada's record, and it is indeed a notable one, when we consider how small a population Canada has, just a little more than seven million, all told. *The Times* tabulates Canada's contributions thus:

Regular Canadian troops at outbreak of war	3,000
Number of 1st Contingent	33,000
Canadian soldiers sent overseas up to September 1, 1918	400,000
Troops in training	60,000
Canadian soldiers killed in action	50,000
Casualties, over	175,000
Wounded returned to the front	40,000
Returned to Canada	50,000
Number who have received decorations	10,000
Awarded the Victoria Cross	40

Carrying on the tale, we are told that—

"Apart from her fighting men, Canada has furnished various special corps which have proved of inestimable value to the British Armies—the Canadian Forestry Corps, the Canadian Corps Salvage companies, and the Canadian Railway troops.

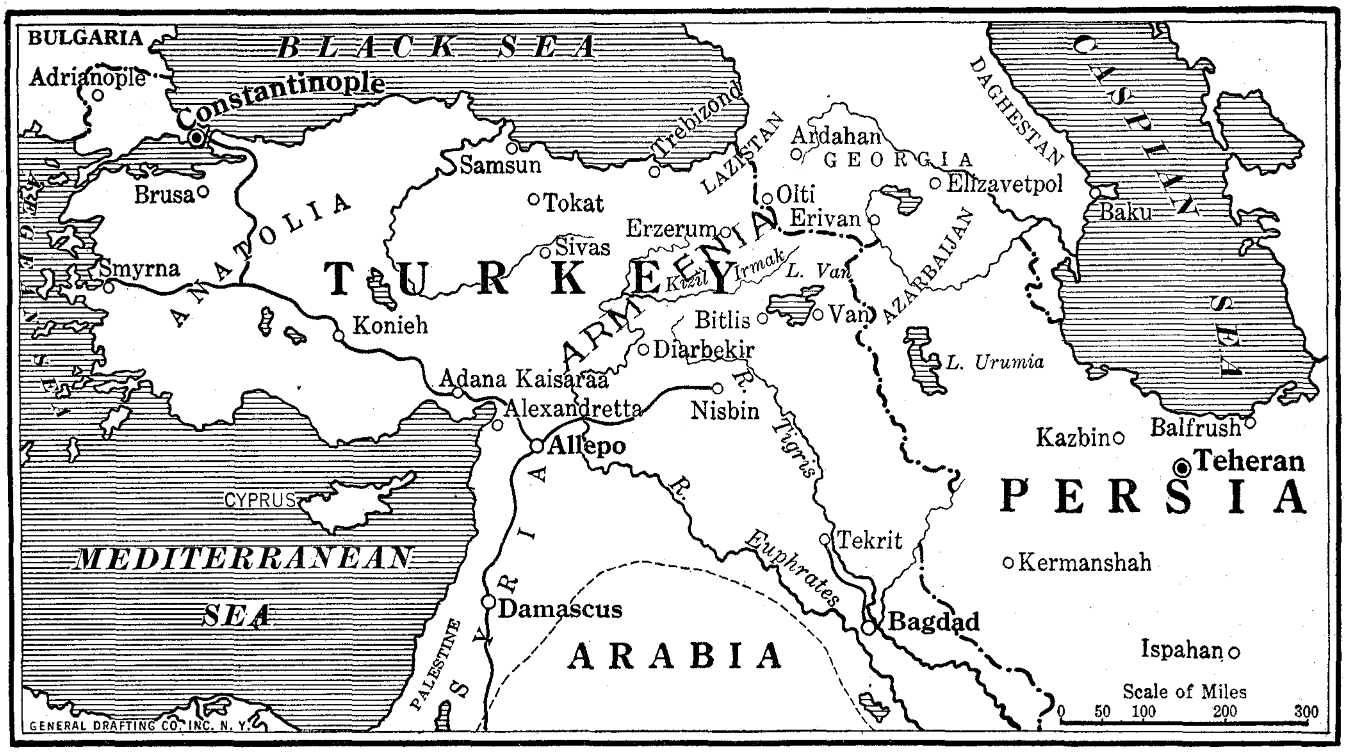
"The splendid health in which the Canadian Corps has been maintained is due to the unceasing vigilance and tireless efforts of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, supported by a highly efficient system of baths and laundries. The bacteriological work of the mobile laboratory and the regulations rigidly enforced by the sanitary sections contribute materially to this gratifying condition. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the medical profession in Canada are engaged in some professional capacity in connection with the armed forces of Canada, either at home or oversea. Canadian hospital units have also seen service with the Imperial Forces at Mudros and at Saloniki, where they earned the warmest commendation from all the Imperial authorities under whom they served."

Not to be outdone in appreciation, the editor of the Toronto *Daily News*, just back from the front, tells us that Canada's share is as nothing compared with what the mother country has done. He says, and it is worthy of note, that this is, after all, a naval war:

"The British people have borne patiently, with unequaled determination, the burden of two vast wars, the one at sea and the other in many widely separated theaters on land. Since the beginning of the war 160 enemy submarines have been sunk, most of them by the British. One and one-half million men are occupied to-day in manning and maintaining the British Navy and merchant marine. Britain has lost 3,817,000 tons of her precious shipping. The other Allies and neutrals have gained 1,208,000 tons. She can not replace her tonnage sunk, for two reasons—she is using her man-power to the utmost, not for her own interests, but in the common cause. In her shipbuilding yards two-fifths of the labor and machinery are required for repair work done as much for her Allies as for herself. Yet in four years by an almost superhuman effort she has increased the strength of her Navy by fifty per cent. This means that in spite of all other calls she has, during four years of war-strain, constructed the second largest navy in the world—that is, a new navy larger than any other save her original fleet."

Finally, he gives us a hint of how much we should have to do if America's share of sacrifice is to approximate Britain's, altho he hopes that America will never be called upon to bear so great a burden:

"Upward of 1,000,000 British soldiers have given their lives in the last four years. Last year alone her list of casualties—dead, wounded, and missing—aggregated 880,000. Her donation of men to the Allied cause exceeds 8,000,000. In proportion to her population she has given nearly three times as many men as Canada. If Canada had done as much it would have 120,000 dead. Even as it is, half of the men in the Canadian Army were born in Great Britain. If the United States ever equals Britain's contribution to date the American Republic will have nearly 16,000,000 soldiers in khaki, and nearly 2,000,000 Americans will have given their lives for the common cause."



THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND THE SUGGESTED NEW STATES.

THE FATE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

TURKEY'S SURRENDER has brought once more into prominence the ultimate fate of what Lord Beaconsfield once described as "an anomaly in Europe." For some time past most Allied publicists have been agreed that one certain outcome of the war was the relegation of Turkey, once more, to her natural position as an Asiatic state. The London *New Europe* has an article on Turkey's future from the "pen of a contributor who has unusually wide and thorough knowledge of the Middle and Far East," and *The New Europe* hints that while his views as regards Turkey in Europe are open to correction, his solution of the Asiatic-Turkish problem comes very near the ideal. Here are his proposals for dealing with all that is now left of Turkey's European territory, which once "reached the walls of Vienna":

"There is a short strip of country behind Constantinople which includes the important fortress town of Adrianople, which contains the venerated holy places of the Mussulman world. This part has to be severed from Turkey and partitioned between Greece and Bulgaria, so that the frontier lines between Bulgaria and Greece will be drawn from Enos following up the River Maritza, and the remaining part, including Adrianople, will be given to Bulgaria, on condition that administration of the holy places in Adrianople should be placed in the hands of a special council representing Moslem communities of the world."

Constantinople should be left to the Turks at least nominally, thinks this authority:

"The city of Constantinople, together with the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, should be left under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, but under the *de facto* control of an international commission, such commission to include all the countries bordering on the Black Sea. That means Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Georgia, Armenia, and Turkey, as only in that case will the future control of the Straits be effective and just. The maintenance and nominal suzerainty of Turkey will be necessary for the respect of religious traditions of the Mussulman communities, which would feel very deeply the complete ejection of Turkey from Constantinople."

Turning to Asiatic Turkey, the territory in the hands of the Allies is first considered, and it is agreed that most of Arabia will remain under the King of the Hedjaz. Proceeding:

"Palestine would be a separate entity, under the protection of the Great Powers; Syria would be constituted as an independent kingdom, to be ultimately connected with Mesopotamia. All the islands round the western coast of Anatolia should be given to Greece, as a vast majority of the inhabitants are of Greek nationality. Turkey proper would be constituted as a separate kingdom, comprising the entire territory of western Anatolia and have as its eastern frontier a line from Adana to Kaisaria, Tokat, Samsun on the Black Sea, with the ancient capital at Brussa, and Smyrna as a free port. This territory would be more than ample; as the purely Turkish race does not number more than 9,000,000."

Our author, to settle the Middle-Eastern question, of which perhaps the Armenian problem is not the least thorny, would draw upon the Russian Caucasus:

"The future independent Armenia would comprise the province of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diabekar, Sivas, and the eastern part of Adana, with the outlet at Alexandretta, in addition to the province of Erivan and part of the province of Kars, with the exception of the districts of Olti and Ardahan in the Caucasus. Half of the province of Trebizond, including the town of Trebizond and west of it, would be placed under the Italian control—with Trebizond as a free transit port for eastern Anatolia and Persia. The eastern part of the province of Trebizond, which is the ancient province of Georgia, Lazistan, would be joined to independent Georgia."

One entirely new state should be formed, we are told, and placed under an American protectorate:

"The province of Baku, Elizavetpol, and Daghestan would constitute the independent state of Azarbaijan, with the capital at Baku, and all these three states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azarbaijan, together with Mesopotamia, also an independent state, would be placed under the American protectorate, as the most disinterested Power. This is the more important, as America is absolutely free from any traditions of rivalry in the Near and Middle East, which is not the case with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany. Such division is just, as it is proposed on historical, racial, and geographical lines."

SPITZBERGEN NOW BRITISH—Reviving an ancient claim, the British have taken over this arctic island to prevent Germany establishing rights of occupation. The London *Spectator* says:

"The British flag was hoisted in Spitzbergen on October 1. Our Government have apparently decided that the arctic islands, rich in coal and iron deposits which are being worked by a British company, can no longer be regarded as No Man's Land. The Germans and the Bolsheviki in the Brest Treaty coolly proposed to share Spitzbergen between them, and Germany had a wireless station there. Our interest in Spitzbergen is of very long standing."

MODIFYING THE "FOURTEEN POINTS"

A GENERAL AGREEMENT between the Government at Washington and the leaders of the Allies regarding the famous "Fourteen Points" seems at last to have been reached. Unlike the Germans, who swallowed—or profest to swallow—the Fourteen Points with a bolt, the Allies have found it necessary to "reserve to themselves complete freedom" on one of them and to give much clearer definition to another. They thus virtually reject the point which deals with the "freedom of the seas," and it was this point that the London *Saturday Review* had in mind particularly when it described the President's points as being "too vague to be quite intelligible." The Congress of the Allies at Versailles have redefined another of the President's points thus:

> "The President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation would be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

This Allied emphasis on the reparation to be exacted from Germany follows a very general demand somewhat insistently urged by all classes of opinion both in France and England, where there is a tendency to refuse to recognize the President's distinction between the German Government and the German people. For example, the influential Paris *L'Action Française* remarks:

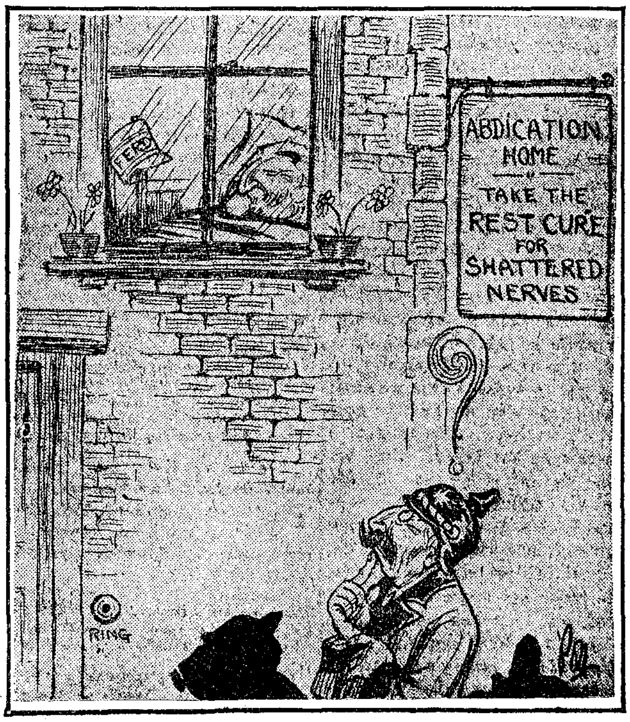
> "We can not accept a distinction between the various forms of German government. We might conceive of privileges accorded certain German states provided they agree to break away from Prussia, but we will pay no premium to a democratic Germany at the expense of our own interests and future security. Not eighteen months ago, like the United States, but a thousand years ago, France exposed the German aggressions."

Allied opinion seems to hold that individual Germans who have committed the acts of devastation and rapine are as guilty as the Government which instigated or tolerated them. Mr. Stephen Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told the French Senate that the Government is determined to fix the individual responsibility for each German outrage, and he is reported by the Paris *Journal des Débats* as saying:

> "The atrocities committed shall have other punishments than that of the moral reprobation passed by the world's conscience. We, with our allies, will take care to see that exact justice shall be executed, so that any possible repetition of such monstrosities will have vanished forever from a reconstituted world."

In the English press there has been for a considerable period no little condemnation of President Wilson's doctrine of "the freedom of the seas," a point which the London *Globe* roundly avers is positively detrimental to British interests. *The Globe* protests that support of President Wilson is not a test of British political orthodoxy, and proceeds:

> "It has apparently been represented as our duty to strengthen the details of his policy, which has been declared the same as those of Great Britain, France, and Italy. We do not know how the delusion has arisen. There may be inspired or semi-official propaganda behind the backs of the British people of which they are ignorant and innocent.
>
> "When prest for an explanation, Americans refer to some stray sentence or some extempore effort of Lloyd George during his visit to American troops in France, of which reports vary. In any case we feel sure the British Prime Minister never contemplated committing himself so far, nor had he any authority to do so, as among the fourteen points is the 'freedom of the seas.'
>
> "This phrase is understood by its advocates as signifying that the British Empire, which owes its existence to the sea and which has just saved the liberties of the world by its sea power, is to renounce its birthright and surrender the one effective weapon at the very moment when all British people, and many people who are not British, unite in acknowledging that without such sea-power we and they would have been doomed in 1914.
>
> "Germany must have won the war had the freedom-of-the-seas school, which embraced conspicuous members of the Potsdam party, carried the day the time they tried to force peace upon us by the ghastly and grotesque Declaration of London.
>
> "To-day, apart from a handful of cranks and apostles, this heresy in this country has been reduced to total silence. If we hold a general election no candidate will be returned on this platform. . . . . . .
>
> "Americans in Europe, who are infinitely more numerous than ever before, smile at the suggestion that Great Britain should be invited to commit national suicide at this moment of all others. They generously inquire: 'Where would the United States be in 1918 but for the British Navy?'"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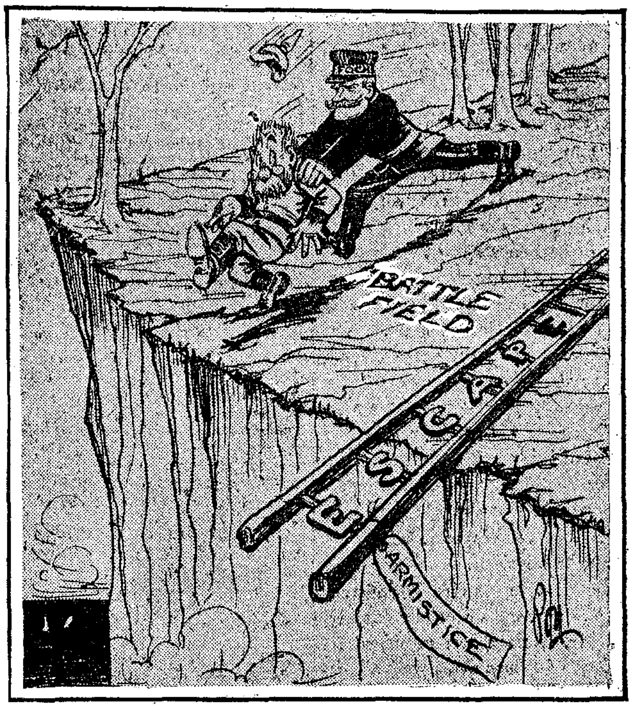
TAKE THE REST CURE FOR SHATTERED NERVES
RING

SHALL I?

—*Evening News* (London).

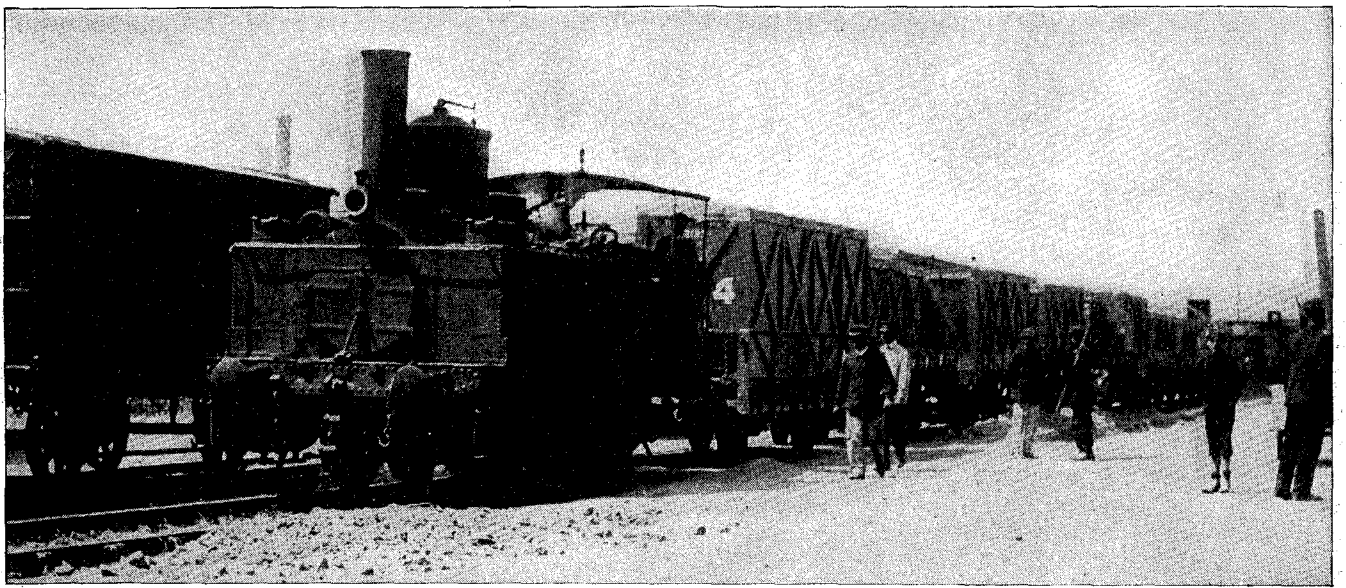


BUT WHAT DOES FOCH THINK?

THE HUN—"I think I'll go down by der ladder?"

—*Evening News* (London).

THE GERMAN SITUATION AS LONDON SEES IT.



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ONE THING THEY DON'T DO BETTER IN FRANCE.

"Hardly larger than a push car," the average French locomotive imprest an American railroad man rather as a watch-charm than as a locomotive.

FRENCH RAILROADS AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS

AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN who are using French railroads and their equipment found a good deal of trouble, at first, in adjusting themselves. French tracks, cars, locomotives, and operating methods were all strange to them, and in particular they could not understand the French custom of getting along with a thing that is good enough, even if something vastly better has been devised and is available. Americans like to be up to date, even if it involves what the French would call waste. How our men feel about it is shown in a letter from a practical railway man printed in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, October 19). Much of it is too technical to quote, but most readers of THE DIGEST can understand and appreciate the few paragraphs that we quote and condense as follows:

"The French equipment was quite a 'come-down' from what they were used to back in the States. To come over here and to climb upon one of these French locomotives was enough almost to break some of them. The majority of French locomotives, and especially the ones in yard service, are not equipped with air-brakes, having only a hand-brake, and that connected to only one pair of drivers; if the locomotive is equipped with a tender, the brakes are then on the tender instead of the drivers. The reversing gear is of the screw type. The throttle levers are of all types, and not connected in the same place on any two locomotives.

"After the first of the year I was called to my regiment and sent out to this place for duty with them. The work was soon too heavy for one locomotive, and we had to make arrangements for another one.

"This new addition arrived a few days after I did, and it surely was a sight to look at—hardly larger than a push car, and resembled a watch-charm more than it did a locomotive. It was entirely too small for the work it was to do; but it was the best we could get just at that time, so we had to make it do. The French equipment, as I have stated before, is not what our men have been used to. In doing switching, the switchman has to crawl under the bumpers and unhook the link from the hook, and then kick the cars. As the *wagons* (this is the name the French have for cars) have no brakes, handholds, or ladders on which to hold or stop a car with, they have what is called a 'shoe' to do the stopping with. As a car or cut of cars comes down the hump a shoe is placed on the rail a short distance from where they want the car to stop. As the wheels of the car strike this shoe, they are locked and the car skids to a stop. How would such a method as this work out in the States? Not a success, I should say, and the French have found out the same thing. When the United States cars began to arrive, the French tried this system on them. They stopt all right, but also succeeded in tying up the yards for about twelve hours.

"The whistles are all very small and have a shrill sound. To hear one of these French hoggers calling for the block or board, one would think that he was in some kind of trouble. An American hogger would certainly be pinched if he should try to pull off some of the musical serenades in the States that these fellows do.

"All of the locomotive cabs over here are very small, and have hardly any room in them, while other engines have practically no cab at all, only a deck plate and a windshield. The French don't seem to believe in the idea of their engine crews sitting down, as there are no seats of any kind in the cabs of their locomotives, tho they have a few ten-wheelers of the American type built in 1900 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works."

In editorial comment on this letter, *The Railway Review* calls attention to the fact that the ancient type of some of the French railway equipment, of which the writer complains, is due to the French policy of keeping a mechanical plant in working condition as long as possible, instead of replacing it, as we do, as soon as it is out of date. The French are rather proud of their ability in this direction and would regard the fact that so much of their old railway equipment is still doing good work as a point in its favor. This, it need not be said, is not believed by Americans to be good policy. Says the editor:

"Obviously the extreme care devoted by the French in selecting and working the materials entering into the building and maintenance of locomotives is conducive to longevity, but that of itself is not a thing to be aspired to with too much zeal. Possibly American policies and practises have unnecessarily shortened the life of some of our equipment, but even if they have, we believe it is a fair question as to whether or not that result, after all, is not to be preferred to the prolongation, through painful years, of the life of cars and locomotives that should more properly be given place in a museum than out on the line in active service. Emphasis to this thought comes from reflection as to what would be the degree of usefulness of any American locomotive of the Civil War period had it been maintained in such shape as to be in operating condition to-day. French locomotives of a corresponding age, apparently, are very common, but notwithstanding the admirable workmanship that has been expended on them in all these years, very serious doubt as to their utility can be raised.

"The letter portrays a condition to be endured only through the utmost necessity, which doubtless prevailed at that time, and in all probability still holds in many parts of the fighting area. To apply the circumstances to our own conditions, however, immediately vindicates the policy that American railroads have been following in having no hesitation in discarding the old for that which is new and obviously better. The Railroad Administration pursues a most commendable policy when it effects a classification of freight-car equipment on a basis that will very soon relegate the inadequate to the discard and bring that which justifies the expense to a condition capable of fulfilling modern transportation requirements. The same is true with respect to locomotives wherein a pretty definite line is drawn between those that have outlived their usefulness and those that are seen to be worthy of the expense of modernization. This principle, to be sure, is not new, but it has not been as uniformly and generally acted upon as we may well hope to see in consequence of the precedent which the Administration has established."

THE DEADLY FEMALE

When Kipling wrote his famous lines asserting that "the female of the species must be deadlier than the male," he was eugenically correct, we are told by Dr. O. C. Glaser, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan. In the department of eugenics which he conducts in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, October), Professor Glaser describes the results of genealogical studies made recently by Major Charles B. Davenport, which, he says, indicate very clearly that efficiency in fighting is far more likely to be passed along the maternal than the paternal line of the family. The genius of Cæsar, the career of Napoleon, the brutality of Nero, are all traceable to maternal inheritance. "We are now quite safe in predicting some bloodthirsty sons," says Dr. Glaser, "when the gentle daughter of a pirate marries a Philadelphia Quaker." He goes on:

"Major Davenport's study is largely based on the family histories of thirty officers, of whom fourteen were primarily fighters, the rest explorers, inventors, diplomats, and administrators. His purpose was to find, if possible, some scientific basis for the selection of men likely to be successful—more likely than if chosen at random—in any tasks that it might become necessary to assign to them.

"Briefly, the outcome was that coolness under fire, bravery, spirit, and actual fighting capacity all come principally from the maternal side. The daughter of a first-class fighting man is more likely to have a first-class fighting son than her own father, and her own brothers rarely make names for themselves unless perchance their mother bequeaths the necessary *Wanderlust* and love of adventure—essential elements in the fighting make-up.

"What other traits follow the same rules of inheritance? . . . Color blindness is one; night blindness, a condition in which the victim can not see by the mild diffuse light of the night, and hence, as the song puts it, is afraid to go home in the dark; bleeding—the defect in which the blood lacks the machinery necessary for clotting; baldness—the virulent type; and near-sightedness, are all traits which follow the law of sex-linked inheritance.

"The essentials needed to synthetize a naval fighter are:

"1. Love of the sea.
"2. The wandering impulse; love of adventure.
"3. Energy; love of activity; push.
"4. Absence of fear.
"5. Ability to command men.

"Of these, absence of fear should perhaps be placed first. It has been, naturally, a marked characteristic of all the great fighting leaders, and not infrequently has manifested itself early in life. At the age of six Admiral Perkins was tied in a sleigh and sent twenty miles in an emergency; at ten, Maffit traveled alone in stage coaches from North Carolina to White Plains, New York; at ten, likewise, Admiral Winslow went to sea in a skiff with a young cedar for mast and sail. He was picked up by an incoming vessel and thoroughly enjoyed the cruise. At the mouth of the Mississippi, Farragut 'damned' the torpedoes, and at Manila, Dewey's calm was quite unruffled when he ordered: 'You may fire when ready, Gridley.'

"That the immediate maternal inheritance is chiefly responsible for all this is shown not only by the family records of those referred to, but also by genealogical investigation of the families of Bainbridge, who commanded the *Constitution* when she captured the British frigate, *Java*, in the War of 1812; of Barney, who in revolutionary times took the sloop *General Monk;* of Cushing, who blew up the ironclad *Albemarle;* of Paul Jones, certainly one of the greatest of all naval heroes; of Porter and of Lawrence.

"Energy, aggressiveness, an eager desire to get things done, characterize leaders of all kinds, industrial, administrative, professional, and artistic. The naval leader, however, has in addition to these an instinct to wander, and the biographers have much to say about the early search of their heroes for changes of scene and for adventure. The future commander is apt to 'run away' or to 'go to sea' in his teens. Such *Wanderlust* is most clearly of all the traits that go to make up naval leaders a sex-linked inheritance of maternal origin.

"The point to be kept in mind in dealing with inheritance of this type is the fact that the mothers of fighting men are themselves placid enough and give no outward signs of the qualities which, bequeathed to their sons, break out in startling and often ingenious deviltry. The same thing is true of the other sex-linked characteristics. The female, unless in rare cases she receives a double dose—one from each side of the house—is merely a carrier of the elements in question. A single dose of these same units, however, will convert any one of her sons into a fire-eater from Hades.

"Kipling was entirely correct. You can not tell what lies hidden beneath the placid exterior of the female. You must wait until the savagery of her sons becomes manifest. This, alas! still has certain racial advantages, but we are obliged to go Kipling one better. In order to insure racial preservation, the female not only must be deadlier than the male; she actually is deadlier, because you can not tell how deadly she is. The harmlessness of a camouflaged fighter of the first magnitude is only skin deep."

AN ALL-STRAPHANGER CAR

The straphangers, we are told, pay the dividends. This being the case, why not increase the dividends by abolishing seats altogether, making room for more straphangers? In sober fact, a "seatless car" is at this very moment being tried out in Rome, Italy, or so we are somewhat incredibly informed by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, August 17). It has been seriously considered also in New York, we are assured; but the transportation authorities have been a little shy, possibly because, on general principles, Americans are regarded as less lamblike than modern Romans. The plan would "relieve congestion," we are told; possibly for the same reason that the sardine in the box does not feel congested—he doesn't have space for any feelings at all. Says the paper just named:

"Inquiry among transportation engineers develops the fact that the idea is not entirely novel and that it has had some serious consideration in New York City during the period just prior to the present war. The idea was abandoned largely because of the fear that the public and the regulating commissions would not take kindly to any suggestion which would be so directly opposed to the 'seat for every fare' slogan.

"The shortage in man-power has crippled the railways so much that any plan to increase the carrying capacity of city cars, especially during the rush hours, deserves consideration. A simple computation shows that the average 45-foot cross-seat surface-car will seat about forty-eight people and carry about thirty-three standees comfortably, giving a total of eighty-one passengers. However, with the car thus filled the average speed is reduced greatly, due to delays in loading and unloading. The same car with all seats removed would carry a hundred people all standing, if an average of 2¼ square feet of space be allowed for each person, and they would not be crowded as closely as the eighty-one people were in the car having seats."

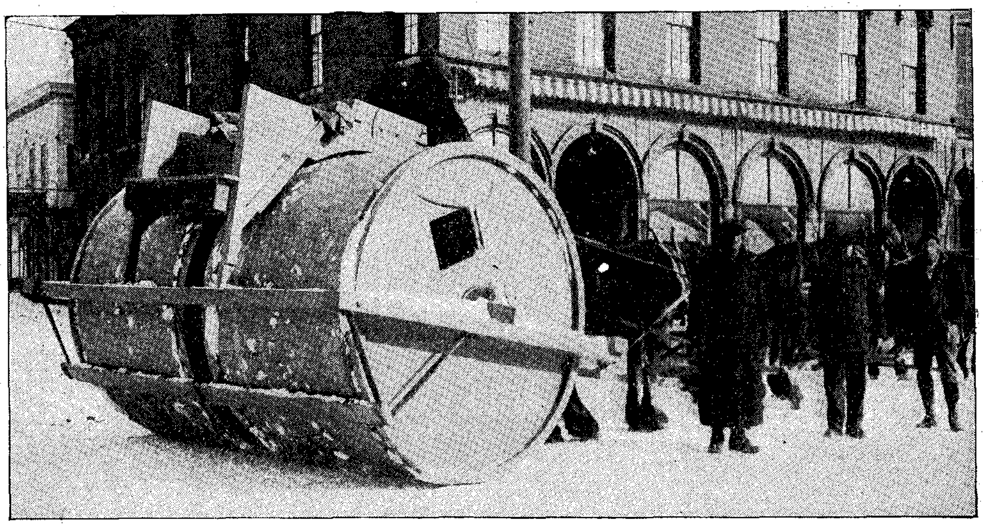
THE SOLE TEST OF SANITY

THE SOLE DIFFERENCE between a sane and an insane man is that the former retains the power of adapting himself to his circumstances, while the latter has lost it. This is the definition of a contributor to *The Hospital* (London, September 14), who writes under the title that appears above. So long, he assures us, as we are able to alter our actions to suit any change in ourselves or our environment, so long we are mentally normal. We effect such alteration either by changing our circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather, or by changing our own actions, as when we go around a hole to avoid falling in. The madman fails to make adjustments of this kind, and he does not recognize such failure as an error, but persists in it. Here, the writer tells us, is where the boundary lies between mistake and madness. Insanity might be defined as permanent error. We read:

> "Action is the adaptation of oneself to one's circumstances; and needs modification according as the circumstances change, and according as the self changes; and as long as we retain the capacity of altering our action so as to suit any change that may occur either in our circumstances or in ourselves, so long we retain our sanity.
>
> "Madness is the loss of this power of adapting our action to suit our circumstances. If a man's circumstances change in such a manner as to affect his welfare, he will, as long as he is sane, alter his action so as to adapt himself to the change. If the weather becomes cold, he will light a fire, or put on more clothing, or both; and *vice versa* if the weather turns hot. If his income increases or diminishes, he will increase or diminish his expenditure accordingly. If a new law that affects him is passed, he will alter his conduct so as to conform to it. As his children arrive at an educable age, he will take measures for their education. . . . . . .
>
> "Normal action is such as to adjust the relation between the self and the circumstances, either by altering the circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather; or by altering ourselves, as when we learn a new language on going to a new country; or by altering our action, as when we stop at home and go to bed instead of going to business when we find ourselves suffering from fever. The relation between the self and the circumstances is thrown out of adjustment whenever there is a change in the self or a change in the circumstances, or a change in the relation of the one to the other, and every such change in the relation must be met by a readjustment. . . . Action which brings about or maintains the due adjustment of the relation between self and circumstance is sane action, and sanity consists in action of this kind. Action which disturbs the relation between self and circumstances and throws them out of adjustment is erroneous action, and may be merely sane mistake or may be mad action.
>
> "There is, therefore, a certain similarity between error and madness. All mad action is erroneous, but erroneous action is not necessarily mad, and it is very important to find the true distinction between them, for in practise they are often confused. The distinction is this: a sane person who does a mistaken act recognizes, by the failure of the act to achieve his purpose, that the action is mistaken, and alters his mode of action accordingly. At the least he refrains from pursuing that mode of action as soon as it appears manifest that it will not achieve his purpose. The madman who does a mad act does that which is mistaken—that which will not achieve his ultimate purpose, that which fails to adjust or readjust himself to his circumstances or his circumstances to himself and his requirements. But when his action fails to achieve his purpose he does not change it. He persists in it. . . . This is the important difference between sane mistake and madness. The one can be corrected by the actor, the other can not; and by observing whether the action is, on the face of it, useless, undesirable, or harmful, or whether, if not so on the face of it, it is persisted in even after its ultimate uselessness, undesirability, or harmfulness is become plainly apparent, we may judge without fail whether the action is sane or mad."

ROLLING DOWN THE SNOW

IN SOME NORTHERN TOWNS the snow is not cleared away from the streets after a heavy fall; it is rolled down instead. In a cold climate this makes a smooth, hard road. Charles A. French, the city engineer of Laconia, N. H., writes a letter to *The American City* (New York, October), telling how the thing is done in his own town. In the old days, New England towns simply floundered about in the snow until the ordinary traffic had packed it down. Laconia's use of a powerful roller simply hastens and systematizes the hardening process. Evidently the plan is not adapted to streets where there are trolley-tracks or to climates where the snow is soft or begins to thaw soon after it falls. Writes Mr. French:



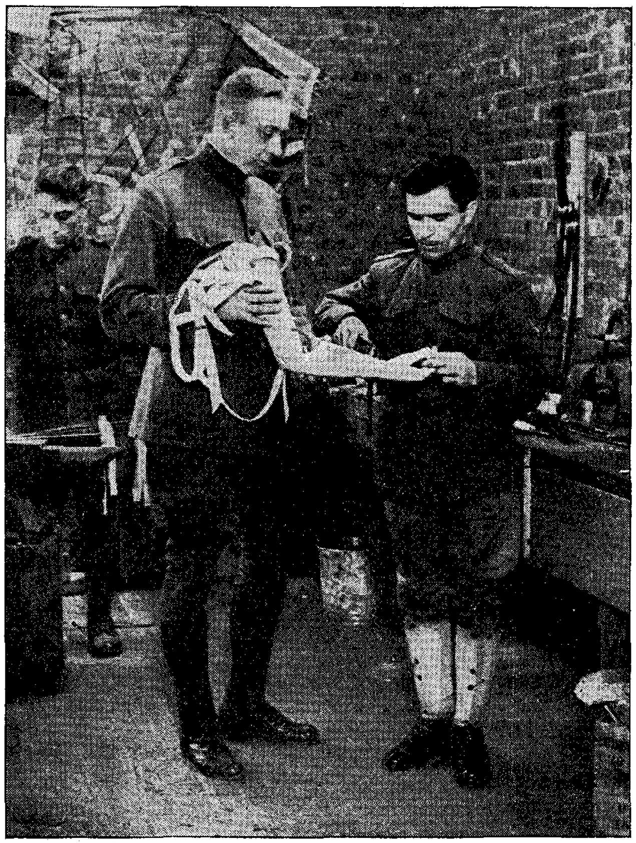
By courtesy of "The American City," New York.

THE MACHINE THAT PACKS SNOW INTO A HARD, FIRM ROAD.

> "Because of the heavy falls of snow which occur in this climate, and the necessity of keeping our roads open for travel, Laconia has designed a snow-roller which serves the purpose admirably.
>
> "These rollers consist of two cylindrical wooden drums, 6 feet 4 inches in diameter and 5 feet in length, mounted on an oak frame and surmounted by seats and tool-box as shown in the photograph. . . . . . .
>
> "These rollers, which have been used by our department for several years with good success, have an effective snow-compacting width of about twelve feet. They are used mostly for breaking country roads and are sent out when there is a snowfall of four inches, or even less when it has drifted.
>
> "One man drives the four or six horses, and other men are carried on the roller and sent ahead to shovel when drifts are encountered. The shovelers also level sliding places and chuck-holes, and when the roller passes over it compacts the snow so that it will hold a team, and the road needs no more attention until the next storm. . . . . .
>
> "In the spring, when the snow begins to thaw, some of the deeper drifts have to be cut out with a road-machine, which we mount on runners. It is surprizing to see how much is saved in hand-labor by this method.
>
> "In the city, after the sidewalks have been cleared by the sidewalk plows, the ridge left at the edge of the sidewalk is spread over the street by means of the road-machine mounted on runners, and then rolled by the snow-roller. In cold weather we are able to use four-ton motor-trucks on these rolled snow-roads, but not when the snow is deep during a thaw. They are also much appreciated by the farmers and lumbermen, who find it much easier to haul larger loads on the firm, hard road left in the wake of the snow-rollers."

WOODEN-LEG TROUBLES

THE WOODEN-LEG PROBLEM promises to be one of the many inconveniences we must inherit from the mad dream of the Hohenzollern family that they could whip the world. A wooden leg must fit or it will cause trouble, as our crippled soldiers are now finding out, and an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 21) tells us that fully half of the men supplied with artificial legs have returned to the hospital with complaints that they do not fit. This is despite the fact that special hospitals have been organized to care for this branch of the work. The first fitting of an artificial leg, the writer tells us, is only the beginning. In almost every case the limb requires readjustment, within a few months, owing to alterations in the stump. These changes go on for some time, so that other successive adjustments are necessary, and then repairs, and finally replacement of the whole leg. All this work requires an elaborate organization and must be done by experts. Says the *Lancet* writer: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IN THEIR COMRADES' SERVICE.

Wounded men making artificial legs and arms for their fellow fighters.

"Very few medical men have sufficient experience of limb-fitting, and it is to be feared that many instrument-makers who describe themselves as limb-fitters have no real experience of the work. The results are already to be seen in the complaints that appear in the press of the unsatisfactory nature of the limbs supplied. It may be confidently stated that on the whole the artificial legs that have been supplied to soldiers and sailors in this country are as good as any that can be obtained, and that in the first place the fitting of the limbs has been satisfactory. In almost every case if the limb becomes unsatisfactory it is because it no longer fits. Unfortunately, when such an ill-fitting limb comes before a medical man, he, being inexperienced in the work, may be led to believe that the limb has been wrongly designed and constructed, and he is sometimes supported in this belief by a local limb-maker, who can not be acquitted of the desire for a condemnation of the original limb and an order for an entirely new one of his own make. It is to be feared that this trade interest has up to now entered to some extent into the reports upon limbs given by the small local makers."

It is now generally acknowledged, the writer goes on to say, that the American type of artificial leg possesses a mechanical superiority over the older English type, and that only the problem of material for use in its construction remains. We read further:

"Perhaps the time has come when a single pattern of artificial leg might be adopted and all makers obliged to conform to this. The question of discarding an ill-fitting limb and constructing a new one would disappear, for makers would have no excuse for prescribing a new one of the same pattern as the old one. The use of one standard type, allowing always for variations in the level of amputation, would simplify the problem of readjustment and repairs, but not solve it. Much would remain to be done, chiefly, however, in the direction of education. Certain members of the medical profession must educate themselves in the fitting of limbs, and local makers must be similarly instructed in the repairing of the standard type and in refitting the buckets. The men themselves must be educated to know that when the limb becomes unsatisfactory or uncomfortable it is because it no longer fits, and the public, and employers in particular, must be made to understand that readjustment of artificial limbs from time to time is essential. All this can best be carried out at the large limb-fitting hospitals, which should become centers of education in all that appertains to artificial limbs."

RATS IN THE TRENCHES

THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES have had to fight the rat for the same reason that we often have to fight him at home—namely, that he lives on precisely the same food as man, and that we carelessly leave it about where he can get at it. The whereabouts of man thus becomes the rat's happy hunting-ground, and the fact that he is an unwelcome guest does not seem to worry him in the least. Like the famous young man at the party, he

. . . . "eats just as hearty
As if he'd been really invited."

Moreover, the rat is no fool, and efforts to get rid of the uninvited guest must be cunningly devised, and boldly carried out, to be successful. He and his wife not only stay, but they raise large families in brief spaces of time. This is what has happened in the trenches as it has happened in cottage and mansion. The moral is, we are told by Prof. P. Chavigny in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, that we should beware of leaving waste food about—which is just what Mr. Hoover has been telling us. Says *Nature* (London, September 19) in a review of Professor Chavigny's article:

"Soon after trench warfare began the trenches were invaded by immense numbers of rats, which caused great damage and almost intolerable annoyance at night. Various measures, such as the use of poisons, infective virus, traps, terriers, etc., were taken to destroy the rats, but with very poor success; and it is shown that this was due to a lack of knowledge of the natural history and habits of the animals concerned.

"The rat which invades trenches is nearly always the ordinary brown or Norway rat, but in the case of dry trenches the black rat may be present. These rats sleep in places of retreat or holes during the day; it is at night that they cause all the trouble. The intelligence which they display in overcoming obstacles and avoiding traps, poison, etc., is extraordinary; and it is evident that they possess some means of communicating their knowledge to one another, since any particular means of killing them soon becomes of little use. Professor Chavigny lays special stress on the fact that they live on exactly the same food as man, and cooked in the same way. Of raw food they can make scarcely any use. For instance, they simply starve if given raw barley. They will gnaw and destroy almost anything that their teeth can penetrate, but what they actually live upon is simply the ordinary human food which they are able to reach, and particularly the remnants from meals. A rat consumes about thirty to fifty grams of food daily, and starvation kills it in about forty-eight hours. It neither lays up stores of food nor hibernates in winter.

"As ordinary brown and black rats will not breed in captivity, most of our knowledge as to their rate of reproduction is derived from observations on the albino variety, which breeds readily

> in captivity. The period of gestation is twenty-one days, and the minimum time between two litters from the same female is sixty-two days. She may have as many as five litters in a year. A litter consists of about ten. A female at the age of two and a half to three months is capable of producing a litter. The young are very efficiently tended, so that scarcely any die. A simple calculation gives the surprizing result that a single pair of rats is capable of producing twenty million descendants within three years.
>
> "Reproduction ceases during cold weather, and rats can not reproduce themselves at all in cold climates. In temperate climates reproduction is at a standstill during the winter. The most important factor limiting reproduction is, however, the supply of nutriment. A female receiving only sufficient food to keep her in good condition does not reproduce at all, whereas with superabundance of food reproduction proceeds at its maximum rate.
>
> "In his second paper Professor Chavigny describes and discusses the various methods used for destroying rats, and shows that the disappointing results obtained are due to neglect of the fact that multiplication of rats is simply the result of scattering human food within their reach. The essential step in controlling the rat invasions is to prevent the scattering about of remnants of food. For this purpose it is recommended that, where possible, all waste food should be collected and used for pigs. Where this is not possible the waste food should be thrown into pits and covered with earth before nightfall. Professor Chavigny proposes also that placards should be posted up saying that 'he who sows fragments of food will reap a harvest of rats.'"

DISASTROUS EMOTIONALISM

THAT "THE EMOTIONAL TEMPERAMENT has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered" is the conclusion of an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 10). The emotional person, we are told, exaggerates to the point of extravagance; he is untruthful, a natural demagog, lacks self-control, is in too great a hurry, "boils over" easily, lets loose forces that he can not control or direct, and so is "the most dangerous person in the world." He has been responsible alike for the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition and for the financial wreckage of the latest stock-jobbing scheme. Our cousins overseas may read this indictment with complacence, for the writer takes pains to assure them at the outset that the English are the most unemotional persons in the world, and he holds up for our admiration the butler in the story who performed his duties calmly at the dinner-table and then went home to save his house from the flames which he had known all the time were devouring it. Whether a little emotionalism might not have been better for the house here, even tho at the expense of the dinner, might seem arguable. But hear the English physician's indictment of emotion:

> "Emotion is exprest mainly in speech and in action, and in both ways the emotional person expresses his emotions readily, with freedom, and with exaggeration, often running into extravagance. In speech, he is prone to the use of strong expressions and superlatives. Emotional persons are perhaps more numerous than they used to be, and form a larger proportion of the population; at any rate, the misuse and degradation of strong and superlative expressions are become much more frequent of late years, possibly because of the permeation of the country [in Britain] by the Celtic fringes. Such words as awful, perfectly, infinitely, absolutely, frightfully, and so on have been so misused and vulgarized that they have lost their intensitive meaning, and have almost lost their meaning altogether. The emotional person uses them perpetually. . . . but his emotion evaporates in talk, and his performance falls far short of his declared intention. He is apt to say more than he means, and much more than he will stick to.
>
> "For the emotional person is by nature untruthful. He is untruthful in both ways—that is, he says carelessly and unthinkingly what is not in accordance with fact, not recognizing or not admitting the desirability of truthfulness, not caring whether what he says is true or not; and besides this, and no doubt on account and by reason of this, he often lies in the second of Dr. Johnson's senses. He lies, and he knows he lies. His assertions are, like all his expressions, exaggerated; and they are variable. . . . He is constitutionally inaccurate. You can not believe a word he says.
>
> "But his use of emotional speech is so frequent that he is fluent. . . . and his fluency often rises into eloquence. The emotional races, the Irish especially, are renowned for their eloquence. We are far from saying that eloquence is restricted to the emotional temperament. Were we to say so, the single case of John Bright would be enough to refute us; but undoubtedly eloquence and even oratory are frequent among the emotional, infrequent among the self-controlled, and the self-contained. The emotional orator easily becomes a demagog.
>
> "In action, the emotional person is impulsive. Wanting as he is in self-restraint, he does not wait to act until he has balanced the advantages and disadvantages of action. He is wanting in circumspection and deliberation. The path from feeling to action is short-circuited. As the emotional can not bear pain without howling, so they can not bear suspense, which is a kind of pain, without a struggle to relieve it. They can not wait. Accustomed to express their emotion as soon as it is felt, they must express it so in action as well as in words, if it is susceptible of expression in action. They want results at once, and they think that, even in the most complicated affairs, results may be attained immediately. They rush direct for their goal, not recognizing that in complicated affairs, and especially in social affairs, direct action is usually the direct route to failure. They are too impatient to think out in detail an elaborate scheme requiring time to bring it to maturity, and needing scrupulous attention to detail to insure its success, so they rush at some crude project, and are content to take credit for good intentions, and to lay the blame of failure upon those who have to execute an impossible task.
>
> "Emotional people act upon impulse. This does not necessarily mean that their action is sudden or abrupt. . . . The mark of impulsive action is not suddenness or abruptness, but want of due estimation of the advantages and disadvantages of the act. The emotional person is impatient. His emotion burns to express itself in action. He is long accustomed to let his emotion boil over in action, and he can not wait to consider, so his action is immediate and direct. . . . The emotional person is, in fact, very generally out of his depth. With a light heart and an ignorance of consequences he lets loose forces that he can not control or direct. He launches crude and undigested schemes that produce all kinds of results except that which he intended. The most dangerous person in the world, the fertile source of incalculable and innumerable mischiefs, disasters, and injustices, is the well-intentioned enthusiast who is also an emotional person.
>
> "Enthusiasm is the great motive power of humanity, and without it no great unselfish project was ever carried through. Enthusiasm held in hand by self-restraint and guided by sound judgment has given us every great discovery, every difficult invention, every new religion, almost every great benefit that humanity has received, from geometry to porcelain, from the theory of gravitation to the steam-engine, from natural selection to electricity; but the unrestrained and unguided enthusiasm of the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered."

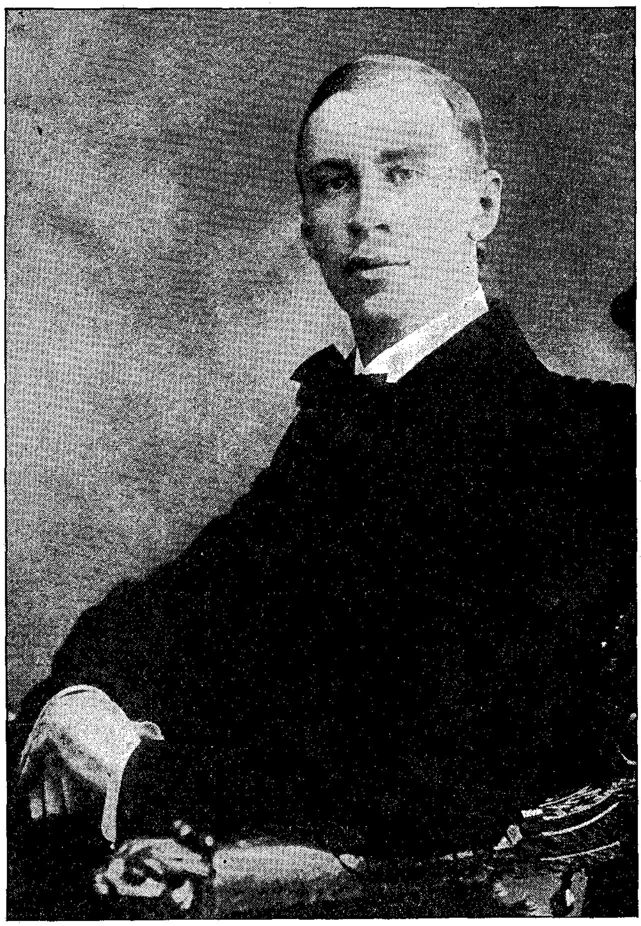
MINING THE WAR-ZONE—Europe's battle-fields, says an editorial writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco), have been showered with steel and iron and brass from shells, exploded and unexploded, and from hand-grenades. He goes on:

> "Much of this metal will be removed as a necessary preliminary to the resumption of peaceful pursuits. The quantity of metal is so great that it would be a source of annoyance, and even of danger to the tiller of the soil. A systematic sweeping, so to speak, of all the bombarded regions will be necessary. A French engineering journal describes an apparatus which, though created for this special purpose, can be applied to other uses, for it will indicate the presence of steel and iron not too deeply buried in the soil. This, however, is a slow way to proceed where long-continued bombardment has literally filled the soil with metallic fragments. Methods of salvaging are contemplated that involve passing the soil through plants for recovering the metal, and returning the soil to its place leveled and ready for tillage. It is also pointed out that the concentration of fixed nitrogen in these battle-field soils, resulting from the enormous quantities of explosives used, will make these areas exceptionally fertile."

LETTERS - AND - ART

SOME OF RUSSIA'S "YOUNG BARBARIANS" IN ART

THO BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA may support the fine arts and their producers with the same vehemence they apply to other endeavors of their own, they do not altogether inspire confidence in the breasts of their beneficiaries. For that reason America may profit where Russia fails. Two refugees have lately come among us from this uncertain land who through their art tell us something of the ferment of Russia, which indulges in all kinds of topsyturvydom. Prokofieff, the musician and composer, and Boris Anisfeld, the painter, are here with notes and pigment to shake us out of all ordinary and commonplace habits of esthetic emotionalism. It is perhaps fitting that when Anisfeld's pictures were set on exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum a week ago, Prokofieff should be on hand to assist at the inauguration with performances of his own compositions, and, too, that Adolf Bolm, formerly of the Diaghileff ballet, should dance to the broken measures of this new rhythmic to show that old laws, whatever the medium of expression, are held in defiance. Prokofieff is still in his twenties, but as long ago as 1913 he was said, so Frederick Martens tells us in *Musical America* (New York), to have "tweaked the ear of the pedagog and warmed the cockles of the progressive musician's heart." More than that, his "'Scythian Suite' drove Glazounoff from the hall in which it was being performed," and raised the cry of "futurist," "barbarian," "*enfant terrible*." Mr. Martens favors us with introduction:



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

ONE OF THE RUSSIAN FANTASISTS.

Serge Prokofieff, who is introducing his own compositions at recitals here, having found Red Russia too red even for his advanced views.

"If Serge Prokofieff be an *enfant terrible*, he is at least a most engaging one. Of the blond Slav—not Turco-Slav—type, tall, slender, distinguished, with honest gray eyes and a forceful, spontaneous manner, there is something prepossessingly direct and genuine about this composer in his twenties. When the writer made his acquaintance at the home of Adolf Bolm—who knew every one worth knowing in the prerevolutionary Petrograd world of art and music, and to whom temporary exiles from what might now be called 'Unholy Russia' naturally gravitate when they reach New York—he found no difficulty in inducing Mr. Prokofieff to talk of present-day musical conditions in his native land."

These conditions seem to be among the redeeming traits of Bolshevism, Mr. Prokofieff told Mr. Martens:

"Russia is a land of paradoxes. While the state of affairs in general grows darker and darker, and the whole social and economic equilibrium of the country has been overturned, one might think that the present Government, which I am convinced can not endure, and which is part and parcel of the existing chaos, would be the last to give time and money to the arts. And there we have one of the paradoxes in question. It is the Bolshevik Government, under which a clean collar has become a symbol of imperialism and the hall-mark of a *bourgeois*, and under which I found it necessary to wear a red shirt in Petrograd to show that my heart was not black—from its point of view—that is providing liberally for Russian art and artists.

"The Bolshevik Government keeps all the ex-Imperial theaters running in Petrograd and Moscow, and pays the artists and musicians well. The former 'Court Orchestra' plays on Sundays in what used to be the Imperial Chapel as before, under the name of the 'State Orchestra,' Kousswitsky directing, tho the Imperial Intendant, General Count Stachelberg, has disappeared. While I was in Petrograd last year during the season, there were sometimes as many as three important concerts given in the same hall the same day, and I had to wait a month for a hall in which to give a piano recital.

"Yes, these same Bolsheviki who seem to regard cleanliness and the little decencies of life as the sinister stigmata of reaction, are paying distinguished artists big salaries, 10,000 to 25,000 rubles; are paying for the production in sumptuous style of new operas, ballets, dramas; have made the famous painter Benoit an unofficial Minister of Fine Arts—for they say that artists work hard and are a genuine source of national wealth and glory. Their political principles and the application they make of them I can only condemn, but with their views regarding the fine arts I am heartily in accord. Of course, this active musical and theatrical life is more or less intermittent; and there were months when, during party struggles for supremacy, all theaters and concert-halls closed at nine, and the entire absence of police control exposed any one who ventured to use the streets much after that hour to robbery and assassination. It is a pleasure for me to think that the very valuable library of old music, much of it in manuscript, at the Petrograd Conservatory, has been safely removed to various central towns, where it is preserved."

Prokofieff, "fantasy composer," as the Boston *Transcript* calls him, might well help introduce Boris Anisfeld, "fantastic painter," also driven from Russia by the disorders of political revolution. Their long pilgrimages across Siberia and the Pacific merit for them whatever tranquillity their art allows them among us. Anisfeld's presence may help to recall what was perhaps but lightly noticed at the time—that he shared with Bakst in designing scenery and costumes for several of the Russian ballets disclosed here. Anisfeld, as quoted by Mr. Christian Brinton in the exhibition's catalog, disclaims belonging to any school "I strive not to be original, but merely to be independent, and to express myself in the most congenial manner of which I am capable." The public in Russia no longer laughs when he exhibits, "for we have to-day in Russia many artists who are more extreme than I. We call them, as you know, the 'young barbarians' and some of them certainly seem to merit the term." Mr. Brinton speaks of Anisfeld's eclecticism:

"In the current exhibition you will be able to follow in its varied aspects the esthetic evolution of Boris Anisfeld. You will note its formative stages wherein he pays tribute to the sensitive Whistler and the serene, sumptuous masters of the Renaissance such as Il Tiziano. You will see its more advanced phases wherein he recognizes—as most modern painters have been compelled to do—the rigorous abstraction of Cézanne and Picasso. You can, if you are so disposed, trace the gradual progress of the artist from a more or less free interpretation of fact to a purely inspirational conception of form and color. Responsive tho he is to that which attracts him in the production of past or present, the achievement of Anisfeld offers an independent contribution to the shifting panorama of contemporary painting. At its best it reveals a chromatic opulence as rare as it is personal, and a sense of rhythm which is typically organic and individual.

"Despite its seeming complexity, there is something direct, instinctive, and elemental in the work of Boris Anisfeld. It displays to an uncommon degree that unity of mood and manner without which any esthetic expression must assuredly fail of effect. This art is a product of emotion rather than reason and observation. Typically Russian in their mysticism and power of psychic evocation, there is a festal, carnivalesque quality to these freely brushed pictorial syntheses and these gleaming little water-color panels. Lacking, if you choose, that sober, and sobering, stolidity to which we are accustomed, these paintings appeal primarily to our creative and imaginative sensibilities. It is easy to contend that a certain proportion of this work is fantastic in character, that it has no basis in actual fact, yet you can not deny that it possesses the secret of suggestion, that it makes for passion and aspiration.

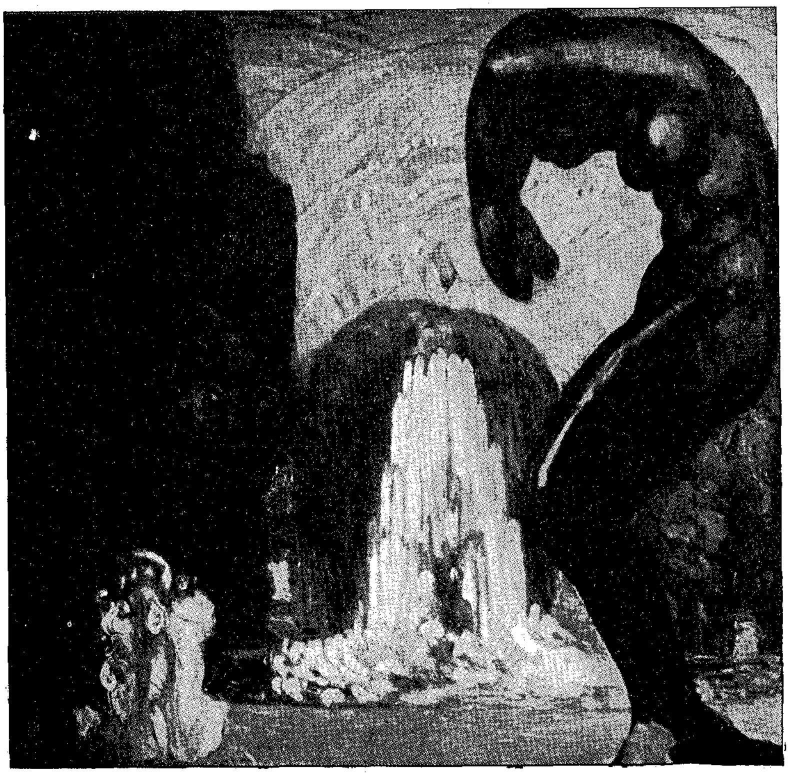
"When confronting the production of Boris Anisfeld and kindred apostles of the new school of decorative idealism, it is well, for the time being, to forego reality and resign oneself to the subtle potency of the spirit and the senses. The art which endures longest is that which, other elements being equal, displays the superior measure of emotional intensity. And we can scarcely charge the latter-day Slavs with being deficient in emotional intensity."

USING UP STAGE WAR-VILLAINS—The progressive stimuli of the war have been such that the writer of a war-play in London, Mr. Walter Melville, does not trust his vehicle without the assistance of five villains. That the war must be near its end seems to be evidenced by the way material in the shape of German spies is being used up on the stage. The London *Times* speaks of the latest Lyceum melodrama, called "The Female Hun":

"Villain Number One was a butler, with the suspiciously English name of *John Brown*, who only survived through one act to be shot as a German spy in the second. Villain Number Two was a terribly dull person who gave himself away at every turn, but was lucky enough to be allowed to continue his villainy until the last act. Villains Numbers Three and Four, apparently from a German submarine, wandered at random about the East Coast at dead of night. But Villain Number Five, the 'Female Hun,' was Mr. Melville's superb creation. A tall, statuesque person, she dominated the proceedings throughout until the unfortunate moment at the end of the third act, when she was shot by her own husband, a British general, a very important person, whom the Secretary of State for War visited at his country seat at midnight to discuss with him a plan of attack. Despite his rows of ribbon, the general was one of the most unlucky persons in the Army. To have his wife and his butler denounced as German spies within the space of half an hour must have been a blow, but it is a tribute to the British Army and its chiefs that not even these disasters broke his proud spirit."

A NEW FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MAKING

A GOOD WAY TO JUDGE the mentality of the German and French armies is through the imaginative quality of their slang. In our issue of October 5 we saw that this quality was mainly lacking in words so employed by the *Boche.* A carefully compiled selection of the *argot* of the *poilu* shows that the French reputation for intellectual keenness is not misplaced. The book that gathers up these words of the trench claims more reliability than the earlier lists much bruited in newspapers. These words, the French soldier protested, were "the invention of the *civelots*"—a word that the London *Times* thinks in itself one of "sterling formation, if ever there was one." The French soldier, it observes, is a "civilized being, not a strange animal speaking by miracle a strange tongue." The author of this new book, "L'Argot de la Guerre," is Albert Dauzat, who has "consulted the soldiers themselves, not his imagination and the most recent dictionary of prewar *argot.*" He resorted to the novel method of applying to the soldiers through the *Journal de Suzette,* the name given to the *Bulletin des Armées,* and from them received some two hundred more or less comprehensive vocabularies. With the soldiers' own glosses and definitions, and, continues *The Times,* "on the basis of this most valuable evidence, he has given us the first scientific account of a phenomenon which will, without doubt, profoundly modify the French language in the future." We read on:



"THE BLUE STATUE."

A picture by Boris Anisfeld that was the sensation of the Vienna Secession in 1908. It is, says Mr. Christian Brinton, "remarkable for its sumptuous romantic appeal."

"In one respect his analysis confirms the protest made by the soldiers against the invention of the armchair journalists. Tho one-third of the words with which he was supplied are certainly new, these are in the main multiple surnames for new things. The traveling kitchen, the steel helmet, the gas-mask have, for instance, each been baptized some twenty times. These nicknames are often extremely witty, but they are too witty to become real words. And perhaps the only real words among all these names are the simplest. *La cuisine roulante* becomes simply *la roulante,* as the name for soup is *la bouillante.* The element which makes the thing new and important is thus immortalized. On the other hand, of the manifold names applied to the steel helmet, hardly one indicates the material of which it is made. All the familiar Paris words for hat do duty, but not one is really as adequate to the innovation as the English 'tin hat.' Remarkable, however, among the new words is *Rosalie*, the bayonet. It is by far the most common term for that weapon in use among the soldiers, and yet, according to Mr. Dauzat, it is definitely known to have been originated by one who, in the view of the French soldier, is reckoned among the *bourreurs du crâne*. Since any one who writes from the rear about or for the front belongs, in the sensitive judgment of the soldier, to that category, it implies no great disrespect to Mr. Théodore Botrel to declare that the success of his invention—*Rosalie* was launched in a song of his which appeared in the *Bulletin des Armées* in the autumn of 1914—is little short of miraculous. It is the only creation of the civilian which has gained currency among the troops. . . . Nearly all the Paris *argot* has become current, and one of its most admirable locutions—*t'en fais pas*—is already classical. Much of the eastern garrison slang comes from the same source, for the Parisian elements were always strongest in those corps. But, in spite of this, many of the commonest, and therefore most intriguing, words are not particularly Parisian. Thus, for instance, *pinard*, wine, was all but unknown in Paris before the war, yet it is now perhaps the most famous word in the whole soldier vocabulary. *Pas de pinard, pas de poilu.* The origin of the word is not far to seek. The second syllable is an orthodox ending, and *pinaud* is the name of a well-known small Burgundy grape. More difficult is the case of *gniole*, brandy—the correct spelling, according to Mr. Dauzat, is *niôle*—which is only less common than *pinard* in proportion as the occasion for its employment is less frequent. *Gniole* was also unknown in Paris before the war. It is a Lyons word of at least fifty years' standing, and is apparently derived through the Savoy patois *niôla* from *nebula* by a neat interchange of cause and effect. Stranger still is the history of another famous, non-Parisian word, *maous*, meaning big. Mr. Dauzat has tracked it down through *mahou* (heavy, in the patois of Anjou) to *mahaud. Mahaud* is an adjective formed from the proper name Mahault, which was in the fifteenth century the name given to the clumsy bird, the goose, as the fox was called Renard. It is simply a variant form of the name Mathilde."

Some old notions about words seem to be upset by this new work. For example, *marmite* for a certain caliber gun instead of being a new word is to be found in a military dictionary published in 1758; but the writer ventures the observation that "were it not that Mr. Dauzat tells us that the tradition of the word had been preserved in the military colleges, we should have been inclined to believe that the word had been invented a second time." Also:

"*Barbaque*, which has now largely supplanted *bidoche* and become the normal word for meat, whereas in the past it was opposed to *bidoche* as bad meat is to good, remains something of a mystery. It is suggested that it comes from the Roumanian *berbec*, a sheep, and dates from the Crimean War, when the troops had to subsist chiefly on scraggy Wallachian mutton; on the other hand, we feel that our own word barbecue, which was probably taken by the buccaneers from the Spanish, should yield some solution of the curious word. Another word to which Mr. Dauzat can supply no key is *cléber*, which means to eat. It has a shade of meaning which distinguishes it from the more ordinary *becqueter. Becqueter* means to eat in the ordinary routine; *cléber* means to eat after one has been almost or quite starving. Possibly, in the usual evolution of such words, the distinction has by now disappeared. It certainly existed a year ago, when it was made clear to the present writer, and it gives force to the explanation then proposed, that this word also belongs to the soldier slang of the First Empire. *Kléba* is the Russian for bread, and the starving soldiers in the retreat are said to have called out '*Papa, kléba!*' to Napoleon."

Some of the strange words now come into general use are noted:

"*Billard*, for instance, has two definite and common applications: in the military hospital it is the operating-table, at the front it is No Man's Land. It would be hard to decide which turn of sense displayed the more *macabre* humor. *Tacot* means both a clanking motor-car, and hence a light military railway, and brandy. In the first sense it was a Parisian word, in the second peculiar to the colonial armies. When it came to be used in both senses throughout the Army in 1916–17 the confusion was found intolerable, and *gniole* gradually supplanted *tacot* in the second sense. *Trèfle* and *perlot* as names for coarse tobacco are giving way to the expressive and Rabelaisian *gros cul. Pou* was found to be too particular and probably too serious a word for the vermin with which the soldier had to contend. *Toto* is the universal term, which, as Mr. Dauzat neatly shows, was probably taken by the troops in the Champagne direct from the peasants there. *Panam* (Panama: Eldorado) has now completely replaced the familiar *Pantruche* as the Parisian's name for Paris; *cuistancier* is replacing *cuistot* and *cuistance. Bourrin* (from *bourrique*, the patois word for an ass in Charente and the Vendée) is now the general word for horse, at least among the cavalry and artillery. Finally, Mr. Dauzat omits to note that the famous word *as* (first the crack cavalryman, now the virtuoso airman), which has now passed into English, has lately acquired a derogatory nuance, a touch of the implication of *jeune premier*, so much that when an artilleryman, in sincere admiration, called a member of a bombing party an ace, he had great difficulty in persuading the bomber that he had not been insulted."

NO ART MATERIALS FROM GERMANY

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS have been the class owing most perhaps among our art-workers to the inspiration and practical teachings of France. It was they, too, who began the earliest measures for relief of their fellow art-workers there when the Hun came and despoiled their country and ruined so many of their lives. So we should expect to see these same architects forehanded in meting out punishment to the despoiler. The Architectural League has put into words what the artists of the country may be depended on to carry out, to no small displeasure, it may be imagined, of the Ravager. This is the pledge: "I do hereby pledge myself not to use German-made material in my office as long as I live, so help me God!" Every architect, artist, draftsman, and engineer in the country, says the New York *World*, will be asked to sign it. The Architectural League is reported to have the support of the Society of Illustrators, the American Academy of Design, the Arts Students' League, the Bureau of Pictorial Publicity, the American Guardian Society, and the Brooklyn Institute of American Architects. Prof. W. A. Boring, of the Department of Architecture at Columbia, is quoted as saying:

"I would go still further. For every dollar of drawing material we use, we use $500 worth of construction material. Such things as hydrocarbonic waterproofing, that were formerly sold at ridiculously high prices by German firms—and, mind you, the material was made from American raw products—could easily be manufactured by Americans.

"It is about time that Americans woke up to the fact that it is necessary for us to be independent industrially as well as politically. We do not want Hun-made products when we can get American and Allied-made material."

Harry Van B. Magonigle, president of the League, is reported as saying that Germany's prestige in trade is due to her underhand methods in foisting goods upon the dealers, and he avers:

"If every one of the users of drawing material makes it plain to his dealer that he will not use German-made material, all the Hun duplicity in the world will not be able to sell one German-made pencil or one sheet of tracing-paper."

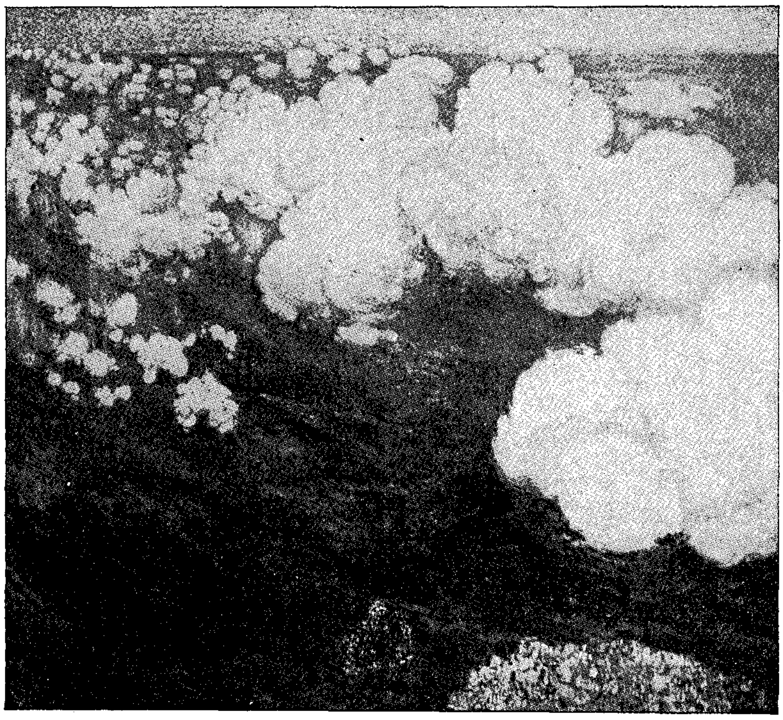
In discussing ways and means of helping the American manufacturer perfect his product so that it would excel the German product, Mr. Magonigle advises that:

"An advisory board of competent architects and artists could give constructive criticism to the manufacturers and thus enable them to know just what the technical man needs in his work. We have already appointed such a board, and if the manufacturers agree, as I have good reason to believe that they will, our campaign will profit greatly.

"We are willing to stand hardships for the achievement of our ideals. But we must have the perfect product eventually, or some of our architects will weaken and forget the German atrocities in Belgium and France."

REFLECTIONS FOR POETS

WITH AMY LOWELL and other *vers librists* sending rime and even reason packing and getting a host of applauding supporters, it seems a pity that Alfred Noyes shouldn't be allowed a little license with his rimes. But he had the misfortune to rime "war" with "star" in his poem on "The Avenue of the Allies," and its whole columnful of other virtues, if such they are, do not avail him. Letters of protest are written to the press in such quantities that the New York *Sun* discusses the plausible surrender of all the conservative forces to the Free Verse Brotherhood. Safety from attack seems alone to reside in those ranks, or, at least, companions for defense are sufficient to support any poet's courage. Says *The Sun* in a recent editorial:



"CLOUDS OVER THE BLACK SEA."

Nature can be more fantastic than a fantasist, so it provided Boris Anisfeld with something to hand in this scene. The ship far below in the water gives the note for the sense of space. The painter's feeling for design is well exhibited here.

"The members of that circle at least are safe from the shafts of critics meticulous after assonantal perfection. And such critics abound in numbers and energy. It is only necessary for a poet to pen one imperfect rime and they are at his throat. No mark is too high for them and none too humble. Shakespeare, with his 'Jove' and 'love' and similar discrepancies, has had to accept their arrows into his breast. Milton's lapse, in the famous sonnet to his deceased wife, where he undertakes to rime 'save' and 'have,' has cost him many disparaging criticisms. Even the 'correct' Parnell—the only kind of poet with whom these critics can spend a civil evening—has not been allowed to pass with his attempt to rime 'appears' and 'airs.' Pope, one would suppose, with half the world his enemies eager for attack, would have taken due precautions; yet he left the gates wide open on one occasion by riming 'abodes' and 'gods'—and the regiments took him.

"John Masefield, a fellow Englishman of Mr. Noyes, is one of the recent victims of these criers after perfection. In a sonnet, admitted to be excellent otherwise, Masefield undertook to rime 'grass' and 'was.' He would have been wounded, in any event; but the fact that the crime occurred in the final couplet, where it was most glaring, resulted in his virtual annihilation.

"Pope, Parnell, and the others have gone where darts can not follow them. But Noyes and Masefield—both of them slapdash writers, not overnice in any particular—are enduring a great deal. The gates of *vers libre* must appear inviting to their wounded spirits. There no rime is tested; in fact, it is despised. Neither shall there be any standard meter—another score on which Masefield is belabored as a defective. Only rhythm is required in that happy country, and every inhabitant is permitted his own variety and his own definition. The attacks on the new school are easier to dodge than those directed at the regulars. The whole onslaught usually crystallizes into the charge: 'It is not poetry.' Amy Lowell has offered a hint as to means of immunity by plainly labeling her latest book polyphonic prose.

"It is not an unconditional surrender on either side; it is not even a negotiated peace. But it has resulted in an armistice that must appear tempting enough to the regulars still under fire."

If any riming poet has tried to shut his ears to lures of free verse let him reflect on the troubles of these foregoing and measure the advantages of a situation which *The Sun* sets out in its department on "Books and Book World."

"The human intelligence has not slept since the birth of Voltaire. It has walked the floor of Knowledge and smashed the furniture of earth and the lusters and arc-lights of heaven to a billion splinters and flashing fragments. In art all unity is dead. Forms and rules lie murdered in their molds. In poetry we stand, not at Armageddon, but at a Tower of Babel.

"There is a jangle of schools and a jungle of isms. They come! they come!—the vorticists, the *vers librists*, the pointillists, the imagists. There is a *cancan* of individualists. The indefinite, the uncertain, the new, the paradoxical, are the scarlet paradises of esthetic intoxication. We have gored the heart out of every artistic certainty. Each school has its own private Nine Muses. Unity sleeps; nothing remains but units.

"Poetry is to-day a matter of pure impressionism. Mood breeds mood, feeling breeds feeling, and our little poems are rounded with a quarrel. It is the decadence of an age. Find the word, find the nuance, find the image. The theme is of no consequence. Beyond Verlaine, Debussy, Symons, Maeterlinck, Strauss, Mallarmé, Remy, De Gourmont, Lafcadio Hearn, Richard Aldington there is *nothing*. They were the fathers of the Tower of Babel. They were the navvies of the great Esthetic Crash. They sucked the marrow out of all their moods and pared thoughts to the quick. And the Jills came tumbling after."

STUDENTS IN GERMANY—Medicine first and theology last, with other subjects in between, occupy the student attention in German universities. Twenty-two such institutions had an attendance in the last summer semester of 20,928, of whom 6,809 were women, making their proportion 32.5 per cent. In the summer of 1917, we are told by *School Life* (Washington), which culls its facts from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, there were 17,200 students, as against 61,000 before the war. Some other details furnish food for reflection:

"In addition to the 14,119 active men students there are 60,000 students serving in the Army. These are considered by the universities as on leave of absence.

"The present growth in the number of students is to be attributed not so much to the increase of women as to the increase of men who have returned from the front in large numbers, incapacitated or on furlough. This is true especially of the students of medicine. For that reason and because a great number of women take up this study, the medical faculties are at present well attended. As the conditions are unsettled, the changes in the choice of professions, brought about by the war, can hardly be predicted; it is clear, however, says the *Zeitung*, that the theological faculties of both confessions are attended very poorly. As to the attendance of single universities, there are considerable deviations from the prewar conditions. Berlin, with 3,432, and Munich, with 2,687, lead, to be sure, even now, but Leipzig, with 1,016, has surrendered its third place to the youngest Frankfort university with 1,738, and has been pushed itself to the sixth place."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

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REPRESENTATIVE LEADERS IN THE GREAT ARMY-WELFARE WORK.

Read from the reader's left they are Bishop Muldoon, K. of C.; Mrs. Henry T. Davison, Y. W. C. A.; Dr. Frank P. Hill, A. L. A.; Hon. Myron P. Herrick, War Community Service; Commander Eva Booth, Salvation Army; George W. Perkins, Y. M. C. A.; Mortimer L. Schiff, Jewish Welfare Board; William P. Larkin, K. of C.

IMPERFECT RELIGION IN THE Y. M. C. A

THE Y. M. C. A. HAS REACHED so near to the heart of the soldier that any criticism brings forth his instant protest, yet no institution is perfect, tho in some places such an assumption is noted. A writer in *The Churchman* (New York) refers to articles appearing in the *New Republic* and elsewhere in criticism of the Y. M. C. A. as "deserved because of its assumption of impeccability." Dr. Mott and men like him, says this writer, have been "too wise to make such a claim"; but he maintains that it has "been all too common to have the Y. M. C. A. presented as the one perfect organization in a world at war, with no flaw or defect or spot or any such thing to mar it." The writer does not give his name, tho *The Churchman* regards him as a "trustworthy observer," and he speaks after having "personally studied in a quiet unofficial way the religious work, and particularly the Y. M. C. A. religious work, in three of the largest cantonments of the country." His friends, he tells us, have supplied him with full information of the nature of such work in six more. Also he "has been in a position where he has had written to him many letters, some of them very frank, from officers, Y. M. C. A. men, chaplains, and enlisted men upon this and related subjects. He writes:

"It has been all too frequent, that attitude which almost accuses a man of pro-Germanism who ventures in the least to suggest how Y. M. C. A. work may be improved. One of the author's friends recently talked in three different cities in the interest of the Chaplains' Support Fund, and said in each place that the Y. M. C. A. could not be relied upon completely to satisfy the religious longings of our enlisted men. His speech was reported in all three places to certain officials of the Y. M. C. A., who formally protested to those over him against his disloyalty. A 'Y' officer higher up, with a sense of humor, put a stop to what might else have proved a very embarrassing episode. Whenever any organization cries, 'We are perfect,' sooner or later people of brains are going to say, 'You are not perfect'; and in their resentment at the attitude are going to criticize more bitterly than facts warrant. That flood of criticism is already commencing.

"All of this is perfectly well known to the Religious Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and they have already taken steps to improve the religious work in the camps. The first step in this endeavor is the making of a careful and impartial study of what such work really amounts to now. This investigation, it is surely no secret to say, is already in progress. Much is sure to come of it.

"Now, possibly, with all this way of introduction, it may be well to state what are the principal defects of Y. M. C. A. religious work in the camps as one observer sees them.

"First, there is a lack of distinctness between religious services and recreational activities. Often they are on the same night, and immediately in conjunction with one another. The writer was present at one meeting where a very eminent and inspiring preacher was sandwiched between a jazz-band concert and a Chaplin movie. He has seen prayer-meetings tacked on the end of stunt nights with no intermission. He has been present at sings where 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' was sung between 'The Henry Clay' and 'Katie.' He has been astonished to find that many of the secretaries, far from thinking this sort of thing objectionable, delight in it as 'showing how religion and life are bound up together.' It may seem that way to them; but to the ordinary decent-minded enlisted man it seems, as one of them once exprest it in this writer's hearing, 'a damn insult to the A'mighty.'

"This brings us to the second criticism. There is no such thing as reverence in most 'Y' religious meetings. I remember a certain English captain who visited one of these meetings and afterward said, 'Those men are like your Billy Sunday, very chummy with God. That sort of thing won't go down for a minute with us who have seen, in the white heat of battle, a vision of the clean, white, holy Christ.' The services are so conversational, the prayers are so smugly smiling, the talks are so casual! How rarely does one find moments of quiet, or

> responsive prayers, or penetrating times of self-examination! There is no atmosphere. The men are tired of noise and restlessness. They dearly prize peace. Yet the services are always endeavoring to be 'hearty' and 'full of red-blooded pep.' It is not easy to be reverent in leading services. It is easy to 'get down to the men.' Well, the men don't want God and things holy brought down to the level of the barracks nearly so much as they wish to be lifted up out of the barracks into the peace of Heaven, and feel the quiet arms of God beneath them. If more complete separation of services and amusements is the first need, more emphasis upon quiet devotion is the second."

The third criticism, supported by examples, is in the nature of a variation of the second. One comes to wish, the writer says, that secretaries could preach without going out of their way to be slangy:

> "Once I heard one of them talking to the men about 'a God with guts.' This is possibly the worst offense against decency ever heard in a 'Y,' but why some men think it necessary to use gutter language to win men to God is beyond understanding. There is a vicious tendency abroad to imitate Billy Sunday. One can be strong, virile, effective without this kind of talk. Even the men from the slums instinctively resent it. And the same thing applies to prayers. Addressing the Most High demands such reverence, surely at least, as one would render a commanding general. The secretary who began a prayer, 'O God, we men in the depot brigade are lonely to-night and homesick for mother. We'd give a lot to see her and eat a piece of the good old home-made pie once more,' was probably, certainly, an exception; but his sort has been given too much free play so far in 'Y' work.
>
> "The fourth criticism is that there has been too great a narrowing of leadership to men of one, and that to many a highly objectionable, type of piety. If one were to seek to characterize it in words, perhaps it might do to say it is 'the type of sentimentalized revivalism.' Its sole aim seems often to be to get men to 'accept Christ' without any explanation to them of what such acceptance may involve. 'Conversions' are sought which mean absolutely nothing. I know how in one camp there was an eminent 'Y' leader—in his own estimation—who used to stand at a narrow door and say, 'All who wish to accept Christ to-night shake my hand as they walk out.' Of course, most of the boys, to be polite, shook hands. One night he said, after the meeting: 'Wonderful, wonderful! Eighty-one accepted Christ this evening. Eighty-one souls saved. Eighty-one conversions.' The signing of decision-cards and 'war-rolls' is, as it is usually done, a fruitless, a meaningless thing. And yet that seems to be the principal endeavor in much of the religious work. There is in it neither the thoroughness of the sacramental method nor the downright sincerity of the evangelical method.
>
> "This one type of conventional leaders, the type of the preponderating majority of 'Y' religious secretaries, conduct, naturally, a sentimentalized type of prayer-meeting. They talk in a sentimentalized pseudo-evangelical way. Perhaps this is why many of the lads unhesitatingly say that while the 'Y' men are fine fellows when they meet you any other way, they are all sissies in religion. One of the keenest young noncoms I have ever known, who had served in five camps, told me that in his opinion the 'Y' religious work amounted to nothing save with a certain exceptional type of boy whose previous religious training had been of the same sentimental sort. 'We all go to the "Y" gladly,' he said, 'except when they are likely to shove on the religion. Then we stay around the barracks or slip over to the K. of C.'s.' This boy was a religious boy and a good boy. His comrades who agree with him I have known by the hundreds. The 'Y' should provide scope for differing types of religious expression and not seek to bring all men to one type of piety, and that a type not particularly attractive to virile men."

In suggesting improvements the writer places emphasis on the matter of "better leadership." The religious leader he recommends to give all his time to this work and other men do the stamp-selling, sweeping out, cashing checks, running shows, etc. Then as to methods:

> "First, have religious services distinct from all other activities. Clear the building for them. Let no men write or otherwise hang around the edges. Let decency and quiet prevail and let every one know just what they are getting into when they come. This will not mean smaller crowds. From what I have seen in most camps the crowds at religious services could not be much smaller than they are.
>
> "Secondly, let the services be deeply reverent, with due simplicity, and a restrained sincerity as their dominant note. Let the prayers be simple, short, and quiet. Let the whole thing breathe the power of 'Him who sits between the Cherubim, be the earth never so unquiet.'
>
> "Thirdly, let the speeches be couched in manly but decent terms, and let them deal of noble things without bombast, conventional pieties, or explosive emphasis.
>
> "Fourth, encourage the boy who thinks sacramentally to find his sacraments, the man who has found Christ in the study to find him so still, the fellow who is esthetic to find a Christ of beauty. Let the whole thing not be narrowed down to a certain piety of a neoevangelistic sort."

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH REVIVING

RUSSIA, THE LAND OF TOPSYTURVY, is most of all paradoxical perhaps in the relation of the Church to Bolshevism. Where the effect of the Red rule in nearly all directions is destruction, a Russian writer asserts in *The New Europe* (London) that the loss of material wealth has been the Church's salvation. Its emancipation came about first through its own effort. It was submissive enough to Rasputin when he ruled the Czar, who was official head of the Church. But once Rasputin and the Czar were removed, the Russian Church became its own master and through the Patriarch anathematized the Bolshevik usurpers. An epistle from this dignitary cursed them as "sons of perdition" who were "crucifying the Church and had sold Russia to the hereditary enemy of the Slavs—Germany." This letter of the Patriarch, says Ariadna Tyrkova, was the "boldest and most solemn and public protest that has yet been made against the Bolshevik power." The papers that printed extracts were fined or suspended, but even Bolshevism did not dare attack the Patriarch. Neither was its decree for the separation of the Church systematically carried out. We read:

> "The attitude of the Government encouraged all the elements of anarchy and disorder, and the transfer of the churches and monasteries to the local *Soviets* in many cases gave the mob a welcome opportunity for plunder. Churches were robbed. In the Kremlin itself, where at every gate and at every corner stood a Bolshevik guard, 'unknown' robbers carried off from the Patriarch's clearstory in the Cathedral of the Assumption tens of millions' worth of ancient church treasures. Naturally the robbers were not discovered. More than that, priests were insulted and beaten, bishops were imprisoned, church processions were violently dispersed, and in Kief the Metropolitan Vladimir was shot dead.
>
> "The Bolsheviki are not afraid to murder. One morning, before breakfast, they murdered the ex-Czar. But they refrain from touching the Patriarch. They feel that a new power is growing beneath the gilded domes of the ancient churches, a power menacing, tho physically impotent. They try to subdue it not only by force but by decrees and proclamations." . . .

The vital principle in the Church is in no wise weakened by the loss of material goods. On the contrary, the Church is being strengthened. Within her, new leaders are coming to the front, new characters are being formed; and from without there are gravitating to her honest patriots who long for the resurrection of a united Russia. Further:

> "Among the Orthodox are people of various classes and various political views; but it is possible that there are few Socialists among them, and that is a cause of alarm to those who wish to see Russia continuing her socialistic experiments. When I left Russia in March there was no definite political aim in the new church movement. It was spiritual, but it was also distinctively national. But the suffering of the people and the humiliation of the State naturally tend to make the Church a center of national revival. . . . . .
>
> "Only those who know, who have seen, who have shared with the Russian people the fierce trial through which we are passing —only they can understand with what passionate longing, with what despairing trust millions of Russians are pressing to the foot of the Cross. For many of them the Church was remote and strange so long as she was merely an official institution; but

scorned and insulted, shorn of her pristine external splendor, she has become very near and very dear.

"And she herself is changed, she is being born anew in suffering, she is awaking from her lethargic sleep, is girding herself, as it were, for new tasks. Now prominent laymen are entering her ranks. She has broken with the exclusiveness of official routine. She is becoming that community of believers which from the first centuries onward has been the ideal of all Christians. Meetings of parishioners discuss with priests the affairs of the church—yes, and secular affairs too. In the churches, laymen give addresses, usually after vespers, which is the most intimate of all the Russian services. Distinguished scholars and public workers take part in the Church Council—many of them belong to that group of idealists and mystics of which I have spoken. One, Serge Boulgakov, has even been ordained to the priesthood, thus completing a spiritual quest of many years. Once he was a Marxist. Then he was a Radical deputy in the Duma. He held chairs of political economy in Petrograd and Moscow. But as the years passed he devoted himself more and more to the interests of Orthodoxy. And now at last he has given himself wholly to the Church.

"Around these leaders are grouped a number of younger men. Formerly indifferent to religion, the youth of Russia has emerged from the tragedy of the war and revolution with a deepened spiritual sense and with a new respect for traditional values. And this new religious experience is bringing together the *intelligentsia* and the people. This is not the ephemeral intimacy of public meetings, where speakers eager for applause are tempted to flatter and pander to the crowd. The Church promises no material benefits. She demands sacrifices rather, and her wealth is not of this world.

"But the Bolsheviki are quite right in fearing the growth of political power in the Church. What this power will be, what influence it will have in determining the future form of the Russian state, it is hard to say. But it is not at all unlikely that now the struggle for national liberty will assume the character of a crusade. When the country shakes off the fanatics and robbers who betrayed her, and a genuine popular Government is at last established, this Government will have to take the Church far more seriously into account than any Russian Government has for the last two centuries."

MORAL PRIDE IN THE ARMY

GENERAL PERSHING is declared to be "just as anxious to see his soldiers maintain a clean, faithful standard of manly integrity as to see them come off victorious in battle." And this from a moral view-point, thinks Nolan Rice Best, is "the proudest thing to be said about and for the American Army in France." General Pershing's sentiments are further declared "not merely utilitarian," tho he knows that men of sound and strong personal character are more dependable in a military sense than an army made up of rogues and ruffians. It is declared that General Pershing's own "personal valuation of religious faith—his own experience of it"—leads him to "set his heart on having every soldier under his command preserve in France whatever religious faith he brought from the homeland—all of it at full strength—and get more of it if he can." The General wants his men under the influence of those four great agencies, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army. In *The Congregationalist* (Boston), Mr. Best enlarges on the fact and the contrast between this and an earlier time in the American leader's experience:

"It is the secret, also, of his quite unexampled pains to develop the power and use of the chaplaincy among his troops—the reason why he insisted on creating the heretofore unheard-of office of 'senior chaplain' of the Army and on appointing to the position the man who had been his own most strengthening spiritual counselor—Bishop Brent. No great soldier ever issued before to his troops any such moving religious appeal as that unofficial but mightily effective word of counsel, so widely circulated by the Y. M. C. A., in which General Pershing, like an older brother, begs his soldiers to be true to the precepts of the Savior. And these public signs confirm the reality of the conviction which an innocent revelation of headquarters secrets tells of his expressing to his staff: 'Gentlemen, this army of ours has a heart and a conscience, and that heart and that conscience must be fed.'

"If so much plain speech is to be tolerated in war-time, candor would confess that one thing alone has troubled the confidence of church people at home in the moral stedfastness of General Pershing. That is the report of certain Y. M. C. A. authorities on the conditions attending his march into Mexico two years ago. But any criticism that might fairly be directed toward his policy regarding camp-followers on that expedition is surely canceled *in toto* by the General's own frank confession to-day that he was mistaken then. The cause of his taking at that time a course which he now regrets was not any lack of revulsion in his own soul, but merely the dominance of the old iron-clad army tradition which taught that certain evils are inevitable in army life. To-day with larger outlook General Pershing stoutly refuses to regard any wrong thing as inevitable in the Army or anywhere else. He does not hesitate to acknowledge to intimate friends a complete reversal of attitude on this subject since his Mexican experience. Morals and science, as he sees the matter, conspire to condemn the ancient military toleration of vice."

Such avowals from the Commanding General naturally have a tremendous effect on his subordinate officers. The influence may be slow in filtering down to the subalterns, this writer admits, but among the higher grades it is insisted that "a remarkable consensus of sentiments sustains the Commander's eagerness for keeping the Army morally fine." An incident in one of the best disciplined regiments of the front line reveals how strongly this better ideal is already entrenched in the thought of army leaders.

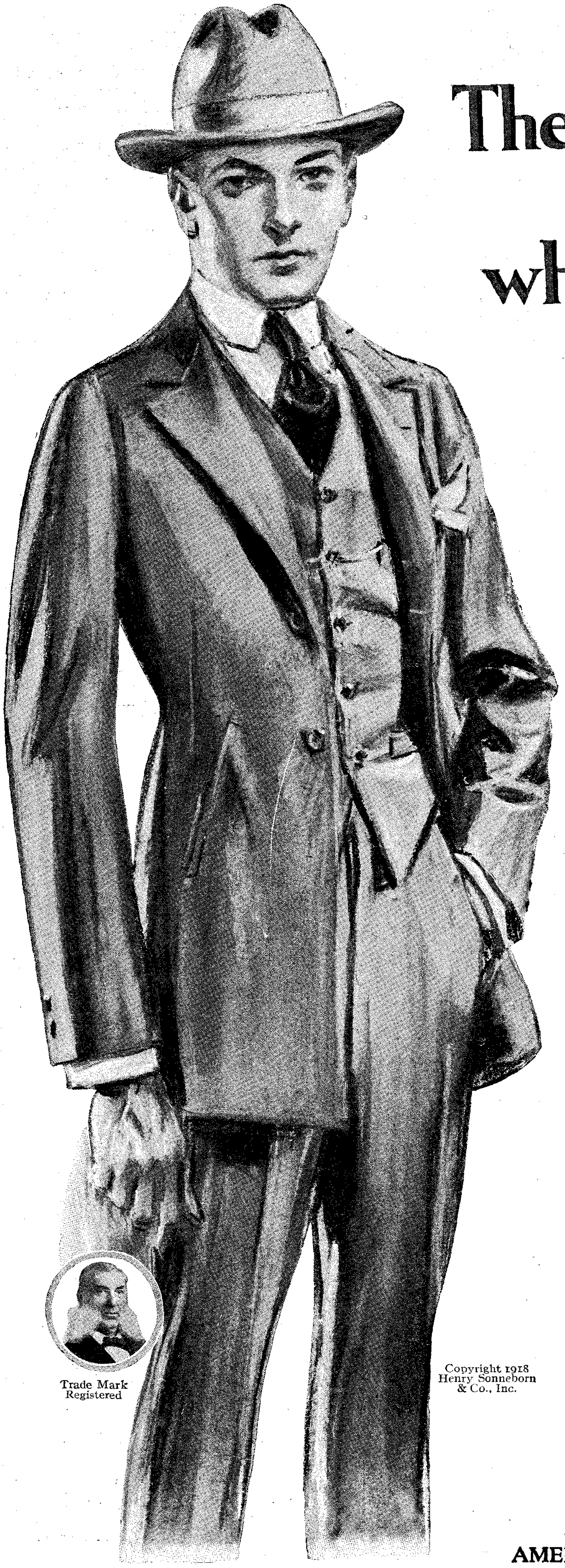
"A lieutenant newly assigned to the regiment lectured his platoon on the military duty of avoiding contagious disease. 'Understand me now,' he said sternly to the men, 'I don't give a hang about your morals or your character; that's no concern of mine; but I am responsible for your keeping in fit condition to do your work as soldiers, and therefore I demand that you keep out of places where you might contract contagion that would disable you.'

"The colonel of the regiment sent for the lieutenant. 'Did you talk to your men in the way that has been reported to me?' he asked. The lieutenant acknowledged the accuracy of the quotation. 'Do you think that talk of that kind stands for the mind of your superiors and represents the spirit of the A. E. F.?' was the question. The lieutenant thought it did. The colonel was almost fierce. 'Well, I tell you it doesn't. The business of an A. E. F. officer is to look out for the moral character of his men just as much as for their physical efficiency. You have been assigned to this regiment. You think you belong to it, but I want to tell you you are never going to belong to us until you revise your opinion about what you are here for. This regiment runs on a different idea.'"

The question of drink rests on the same basis:

"The higher up in the Army an officer stands, the stronger, generally speaking, is his earnestness about inducing his men not to drink even the permitted French wines. One colonel said: 'What made a prohibitionist out of me was seeing National Army regiments that have been organized out of the draft from the dry States—the States that have been dry for a long time, so that their present generation of draft age has grown up without even seeing saloons. The draft men from Kansas, for instance, are simply magnificent. If that's what prohibition can do for an army, I'm certainly for prohibition all the way through.'

"Rev. Paul Moody, younger son of the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is Bishop Brent's Protestant associate at chaplaincy headquarters; Father Doherty is his Catholic associate. These three have already attained church unity; their harmony of fellowship is a parable of what ought to be in the whole Christian world. And they are conspicuously harmonious in their optimism about the American Army in France. 'It is an army on a higher plane in every way—more moral far—than in the training-camps at home,' said Chaplain Moody. 'Inspiration and high ideals are at a maximum in the trenches; everything degrading and base at a minimum. And it is wonderful how these newly appointed National Army chaplains contribute to the atmosphere that stimulates and inspires. They are the finest ever. It is a miracle how these young men right out of civil life adapt themselves instantaneously to army ways and win the officers and men from their very first arrival in camp or trench. They fear nothing, risk everything, and the Army loves them.'"



Copyright 1918
Henry Sonneborn
& Co., Inc.

These are times to know what you buy

Uncle Sam expects every dollar to do its duty.

It is up to every man to buy with both eyes open—buy only what he needs and be sure that he is getting full value at a thrift price.

You know just what you are getting when you buy Styleplus.

The *prices* are known—one price for each grade the nation over.

The quality is reliable—always a big value at the price.

The Styleplus plan is to *concentrate*—make a few grades in big volume—reduce costs—produce exceptional clothing value at each price.

Two grades in Styleplus suits: $25 and $30.

Three grades in Styleplus overcoats: $25, $30 and $35.

If you want the style touches that make the well-dressed man *at thrift prices*, visit your local Styleplus Store.

Sold by one leading clothing merchant in most cities and towns. Write us (Dept. 5) for Styleplus booklet and name of local dealer.

Styleplus Clothes
$25-$30-$35
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"Each grade one price the nation over"

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA'S ONLY KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES

Here's What I'm Drinking

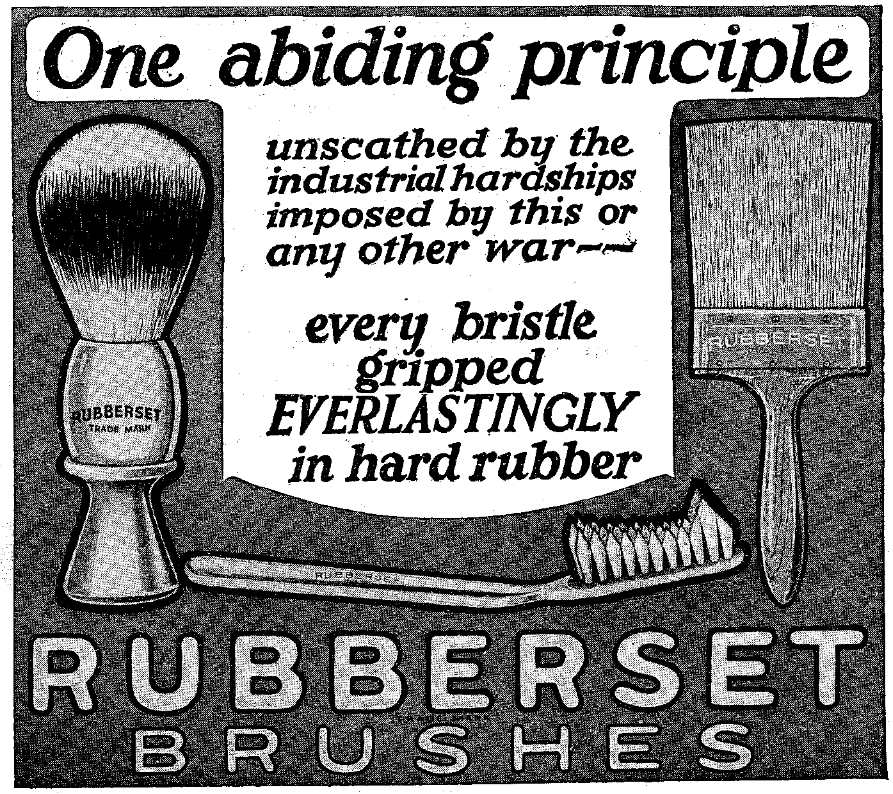
HAVE you noticed how many middle aged and elderly people drink Postum instead of coffee?

However much one may like this or that beverage it is an unmistakable fact that coffee *does* prove harmful. Its unfortunate influence upon the nerves, as shown by wakefulness, headaches, and so on, makes it undesirable for many.

POSTUM

meets such situations exactly, for it provides an invigorating table drink much like superior coffees in flavor, but as it is made from cereals and a small portion of wholesome molasses, it never produces the ill effects that often result from regular coffee drinking.

"There's a Reason"
for **POSTUM**


One abiding principle

unscathed by the industrial hardships imposed by this or any other war—

every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber

RUBBERSET
BRUSHES

CURRENT POETRY

THE joyous soldier, the man who stedfastly refuses to let the horror of war touch his soul, is a man to prize, but when he happens to be a poet as well, he is doubly precious. We are introduced to such a one in the Chicago *Tribune*, by John Masefield, who says: "There is a gay young singer named Robert Graves who has written poetry about the war that will live." His book, "Fairies and Fusileers" (Alfred Knopf, New York), has just appeared and it is gay, charming, buoyant, and courageous. Let us take a poem that justifies the first of his titles:

BABYLON

By Robert Graves

The child alone a poet is:
Spring and Fairyland are his.
Truth and Reason show but dim,
And all's poetry with him.
Rime and music flow in plenty
For the lad of one-and-twenty,
But spring for him is no more now
Than daisies to a munching cow;
Just a cheery pleasant season,
Daisy buds to live at ease on.
He's forgotten how he smiled
And shrieked at snowdrops when a child,
Or wept one evening secretly
For April's glorious misery.
Wisdom made him old and wary,
Banishing the Lords of Faery.
Wisdom made a breach and battered
Babylon to bits: she scattered
To the hedges and the ditches
All our nursery gnomes and witches.
Lob and Puck, poor frantic elves,
Drag their treasures from the shelves.
Jack the Giant-killer's gone,
Mother Goose and Oberon,
Bluebeard and King Solomon.
Robin and Red Riding Hood
Take together to the wood,
And Sir Galahad lies hid
In a cave with Captain Kidd.
None of all the magic hosts,
None remain but a few ghosts
Of timorous heart, to linger on
Weeping for lost Babylon.

Here we have a poet's recipe for making a fine poem:

A PINCH OF SALT

By Robert Graves

When a dream is born in you
  With a sudden clamorous pain,
When you know the dream is true
  And lovely, with no flaw nor stain,
Oh, then, be careful, or with sudden clutch
You'll hurt the delicate thing you prize so much.

Dreams are like a bird that mocks,
  Flirting the feathers of his tail.
When you seize at the salt-box
  Over the hedge you'll see him sail.
Old birds are neither caught with salt nor chaff;
They watch you from the apple-bough and laugh.

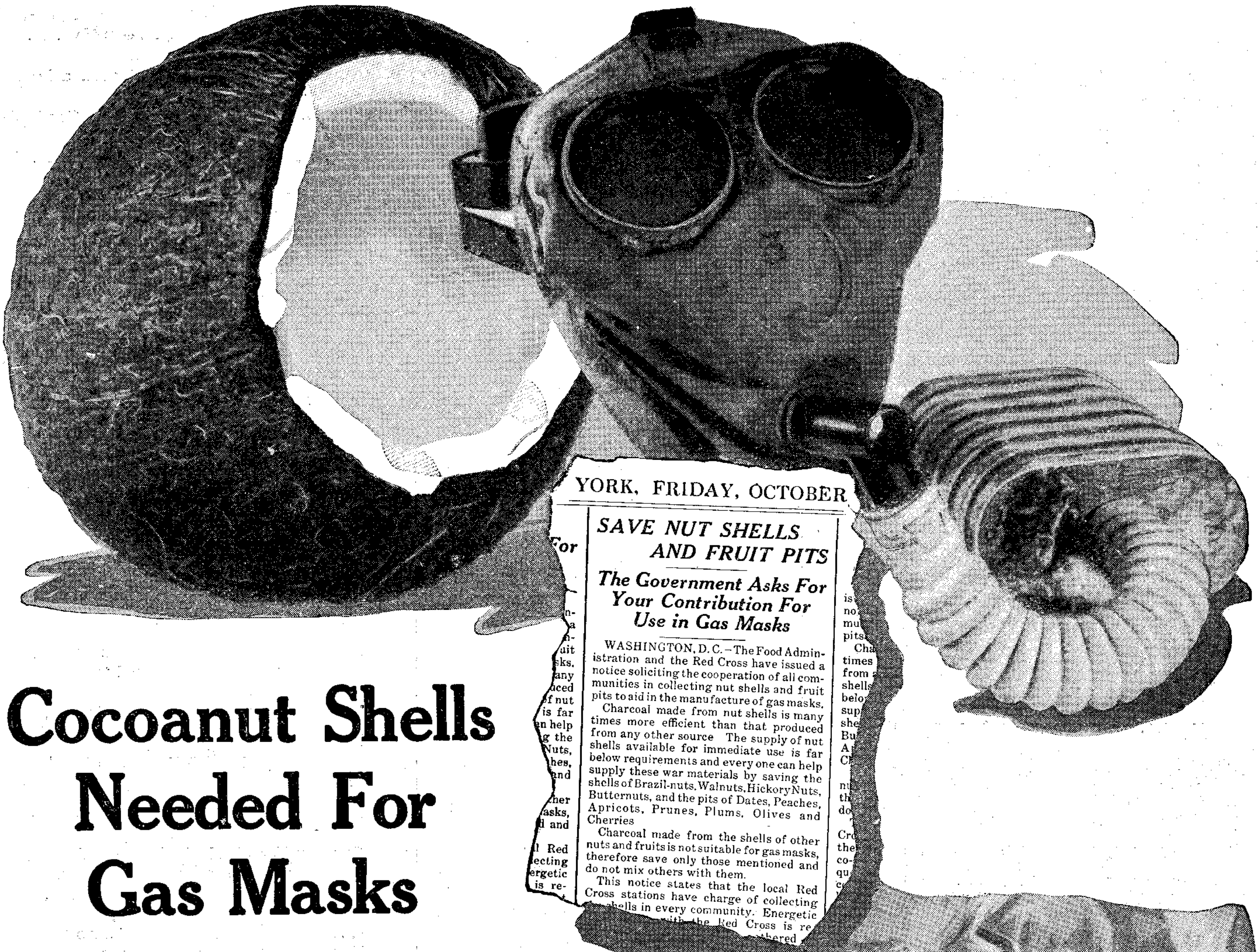
Poet, never chase the dream.
  Laugh yourself and turn away.
Mask your hunger, let it seem
  Small matter if he come or stay;
But when he nestles in your hand at last,
Close up your fingers tight and hold him fast.

Next we are given a pathetic little peep into the Poor House with an aspect of it which we fear is too true.

THE LADY VISITOR IN THE PAUPER WARD

By Robert Graves

Why do you break upon this old, cool peace,
  This painted peace of ours,
With harsh dress hissing like a flock of geese,
  With garish flowers?



YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER

SAVE NUT SHELLS AND FRUIT PITS

The Government Asks For Your Contribution For Use in Gas Masks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration and the Red Cross have issued a notice soliciting the cooperation of all communities in collecting nut shells and fruit pits to aid in the manufacture of gas masks.

Charcoal made from nut shells is many times more efficient than that produced from any other source The supply of nut shells available for immediate use is far below requirements and every one can help supply these war materials by saving the shells of Brazil-nuts, Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Butternuts, and the pits of Dates, Peaches, Apricots, Prunes, Plums, Olives and Cherries

Charcoal made from the shells of other nuts and fruits is not suitable for gas masks, therefore save only those mentioned and do not mix others with them.

This notice states that the local Red Cross stations have charge of collecting shells in every community. Energetic

Cocoanut Shells Needed For Gas Masks

The carbon from charred cocoanut shells is the best absorbent of poisonous gases yet discovered. Hundreds of tons of cocoanut shells a day are needed by the Government for the manufacture of gas masks.

Only manufacturers of cocoanut products are permitted to receive importations of whole nuts.

The more cocoanut American housewives use, the more shells are turned over and hence the more gas masks can be produced.

The food value of cocoanut is now appreciated. Pound for pound it is richer in nourishment than bread, eggs or steak.

Dromedary Cocoanut can be used in a number of ways to add food value, flavor and variety to timely conservation dishes.

Dromedary Cocoanut is the universal favorite, because it is so delicious in corn muffins, waffles and griddle cakes, cookies, gelatines, rice and bread puddings and fruit desserts, and as sugarless frosting for coffee cakes and war cakes.

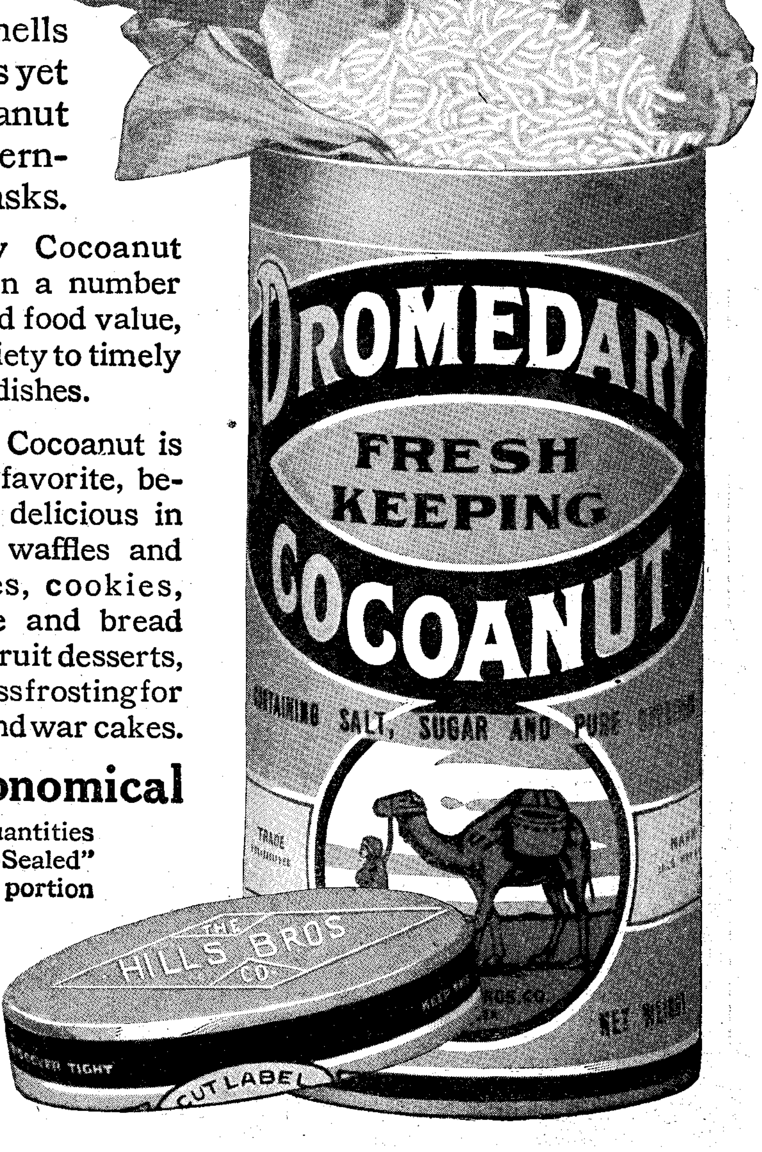
Dromedary Cocoanut is Economical

It is safe to buy Dromedary Cocoanut in large quantities because there is no waste. The cover of the "Ever-Sealed" package may be replaced, thus keeping the unused portion fresh, moist and full flavored.

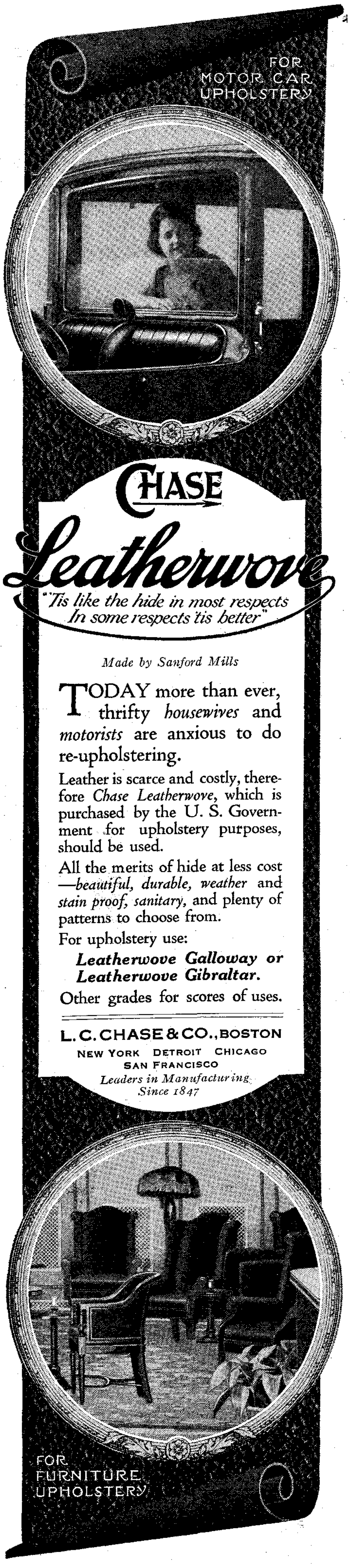
Write today for our new book "Dromedary War-time Recipes" which gives many appetizing suggestions for patriotic housewives.

The HILLS BROS. Co., Dept. J, 375 Washington St., N. Y.

Add Dromedary Cocoanut to Your Favorite Recipe for Corn Muffins



Buy War Savings Stamps



CHASE
Leatherwove
"'Tis like the hide in most respects
In some respects 'tis better"

Made by Sanford Mills

TODAY more than ever, thrifty *housewives* and *motorists* are anxious to do re-upholstering.

Leather is scarce and costly, therefore *Chase Leatherwove*, which is purchased by the U. S. Government for upholstery purposes, should be used.

All the merits of hide at less cost —*beautiful, durable, weather* and *stain proof, sanitary,* and plenty of patterns to choose from.

For upholstery use:

Leatherwove Galloway or Leatherwove Gibraltar.

Other grades for scores of uses.

L. C. CHASE & CO., BOSTON
NEW YORK DETROIT CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
Leaders in Manufacturing
Since 1847

Buy War Savings Stamps

Why do you churn smooth waters rough again,
Selfish old skin-and-bone?
Leave us to quiet dreaming and slow pain,
Leave us alone.

Turning to the "Fusileer" part of his volume, Robert Graves reveals himself as a true "soldier full of strange oaths" and presents us with a breezy and quite unconventional farewell to his Beloved.

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WAR —FOR THE FOURTH TIME

By Robert Graves

It doesn't matter what's the cause,
What wrong they say we're righting,
A curse for treaties, bonds, and laws,
When we're to do the fighting!
And since we lads are proud and true,
What else remains to do?
Lucasta, when to France your man
Returns his fourth time, hating war,
Yet laughs as calmly as he can
And flings an oath, but says no more,
That is not courage, that's not fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride sends him here.

Let statesmen bluster, bark, and bray,
And so decide who started
This bloody war, and who's to pay,
But he must be stout-hearted,
Must sit and stake with quiet breath,
Playing at cards with Death.
Don't plume yourself he fights for you;
It is no courage, love, nor hate,
But let us do the things we do;
It's pride that makes the heart be great;
It is not anger, no, nor fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride keeps him here.

A little touch of a grim subject treated in anything but a grim way is

THE LAST POST

By Robert Graves

The bugler sent a call of high romance—
"Lights out! Lights out!" to the deserted square.
On the thin, brazen notes he threw a prayer,
"God, if it's *this* for me next time in France . .
O spare the fantom bugle as I lie
Dead in the gas and smoke and roar of guns,
Dead in a row with the other broken ones
Lying so stiff and still under the sky,
Jolly young Fusileers too good to die."

Let us once more quote John Masefield—this time in the New York *Evening Post*. "Graves was picked up for dead," said Masefield. "He heard them say he was dead, and he called out: 'I'm not dead. I'm damned if I'll die.' And he didn't. He wrote a poem about it." And here is the poem.

ESCAPE

By Robert Graves

(*August 6, 1916*.—Officer previously reported died of wounds, now reported wounded: Graves, Capt. R., Royal Welsh Fusileers.)

. . . But I *was* dead, an hour or more.
I woke when I'd already passed the door
That Cerberus guards, and half-way down the road
To Lethe, as an old Greek sign-post showed.
Above me, on my stretcher swinging by,
I saw new stars in the subterrane sky:
A Cross, a Rose in bloom, a Cage with bars,
And a barbed Arrow feathered in fine stars.
I felt the vapors of forgetfulness
Float in my nostrils. Oh, may Heaven bless
Dear Lady Proserpine, who saw me wake,
And, stooping over me, for Henna's sake
Cleared my poor buzzing head and sent me back
Breathless, with leaping heart along the track.
After me roared and clattered angry hosts
Of demons, heroes, and policemen-ghosts.
"Life! life! I can't be dead! I won't be dead!
Damned if I'll die for any one!" I said.

Cerberus stands and grins above me now,
Wearing three heads—lion, and lynx, and sow.
"Quick, a revolver! But my Webley's gone,
Stolen! . . . No bombs. . . . no knife. . . . The crowd swarms on,
Bellows, hurls stones. . . . Not even a honeyed sop. . . .
Nothing . . . Good Cerberus! . . . Good dog! . . . but stop!
Stay! . . . A great luminous thought . . . I do believe
There's still some morphia that I bought on leave."
Then swiftly Cerberus' wide mouths I cram
With army biscuit smeared with ration jam;
And sleep lurks in the luscious plum and apple.
He crunches, swallows, stiffens, seems to grapple
With the all-powerful poppy . . . then a snore,
A crash; the beast blocks up the corridor
With monstrous hairy carcass, red and dun—
Too late! for I've sped through. O Life! O Sun!

Having been "dead," it is not surprizing that the poet can contemplate his latter end with a touch of somewhat naughty humor.

WHEN I'M KILLED

By Robert Graves

When I'm killed, don't think of me
Buried there in Cambrin Wood,
Nor as in Zion think of me
With the Intolerable Good.
And there's one thing that I know well,
I'm damned if I'll be damned to Hell!

So when I'm killed, don't wait for me,
Walking the dim corridor;
In Heaven or Hell, don't wait for me,
Or you must wait forevermore.
You'll find me buried, living-dead
In these verses that you've read.

So when I'm killed, don't mourn for me,
Shot, poor lad, so bold and young,
Killed and gone—don't mourn for me.
On your lips my life is hung:
O friends and lovers, you can save
Your playfellow from the grave.

Finally, Robert Graves is a fine story-teller. Most of them have a whimsical ending like this:

THE SHIVERING BEGGAR

By Robert Graves

Near Clapham village, where fields began,
Saint Edward met a beggar man.
It was Christmas morning, the church bells tolled,
The old man trembled for the fierce cold.

Saint Edward cried, "It is monstrous sin
A beggar to lie in rags so thin!
An old gray-beard and the frost so keen:
I shall give him my fur-lined gabardine."

He stript off his gabardine of scarlet
And wrapt it round the aged varlet,
Who clutched at the folds with a muttered curse,
Quaking and chattering seven times worse.

Said Edward, "Sir, it would seem you freeze
Most bitter at your extremities.
Here are gloves and shoes and stockings, also,
That warm upon your way you may go."

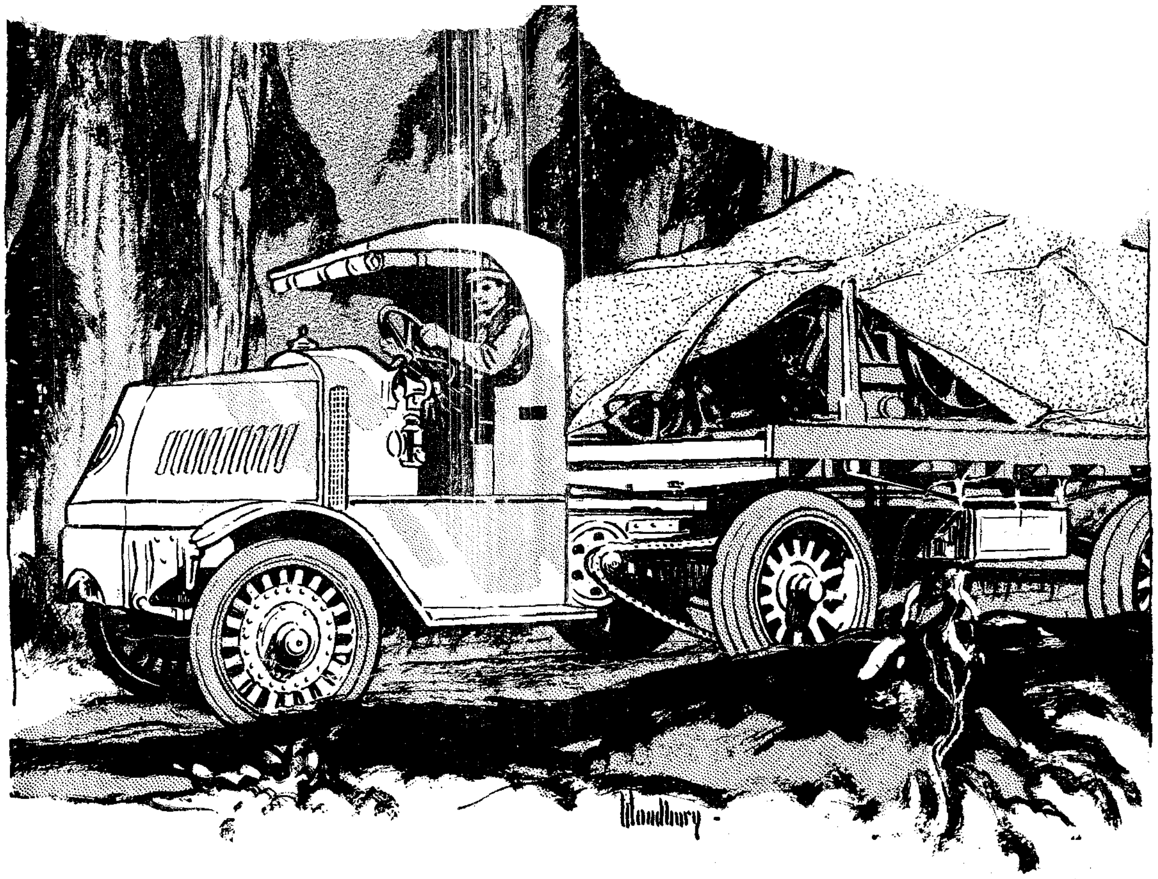
The man took stocking and shoe and glove,
Blaspheming Christ our Savior's love,
Yet seemed to find but little relief,
Shaking and shivering like a leaf.

Said the saint again, "I have no great riches,
Yet take this tunic, take these breeches,
My shirt and my vest, take everything,
And give due thanks to Jesus the King."

The saint stood naked upon the snow
Long miles from where he was lodged at Bowe,
Praying, O God! my faith, it grows faint!
This would try the temper of any saint.

"Make clean my heart, Almighty, I pray,
And drive these sinful thoughts away.
Make clean my heart if it be thy will,
This damned old rascal's shivering still!"

He stooped, he touched the beggar man's shoulder;
He asked him did the frost nip colder?
"Frost!" said the beggar, "no, stupid lad!
'Tis the palsy makes me shiver so bad."



ROADS or NO ROADS

On forest trail or city street, the hum of MACK Trucks tells of a new industrial awakening—a growing sense of importance of efficient hauling. In times of war or peace, MACK Trucks build for national prosperity. They are making transportation a known quantity—as dependable as MACK Reliability itself.

MACK Trucks carry heavy, cumbersome machinery for manufacturing enterprises—keep raw materials coming in, finished products going out, true to schedule. Super-strength of construction, Power and Stamina beyond the ordinary, make MACK Trucks logical carriers for local and interstate freighting.

From 1 to 7½ tons capacity—trailers to 15 tons. Special bodies for individual needs. Write to Dept. 12 for further information.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
New York

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

-to m gar is not an pe, or courage— which, it increases. Sugar is a tangible s in pounds and tons, and when it is once gone th no replacing it until Nature comes along with another crop.

Hence it is necessary that when we have shared every ounce possible with the nations allied with us, we must somehow contrive to make what is left go round. That is a problem which the Food Administration, all the manufacturers and dealers in sugar, and the public, must share between them.

ALLOTMENT—In other words, here in this country the adequacy of the sugar-supply is, in addition to being a matter of personal self-sacrifice, also a matter of distribution.

Now what is the method and procedure of allotment, so that each State in the Union may have a fair amount of sugar?

Obviously it has to be based upon population. Of course, some States have more industries requiring sugar than others; but for home consumption the amount needed will be determined by the number of people in each State. Vermont can not be assigned as much sugar as New York; North Dakota's share can not equal Pennsylvania's. And yet each individual, wherever he may be, will have an equal chance to buy his three pounds per month—his voluntary honor ration.

But, of course, in addition to population, the amount of sugar needed for certain industries (such as condensed milk and fruit-preserving) in any State is taken into account before determining the allotment for that State.

THE TRADES NEEDING SUGAR—The United States Food Administration, therefore, having in hand statistics covering the amount of sugar available for the whole country for a month, and knowing just what the population and sugar-using industries of each State are, from month to month, notifies the Federal Food Administrator of each State just what the State's allotment for the coming months will be. He in turn conveys this information to his Sugar Division, which is in existence in every State. Each retailer in the State submits to the Sugar Division a sworn statement showing the retailer's distribution of sugar in the past, the number of families he is serving, and the number of persons per family. The Sugar Division thereupon issues to the retailer sugar-certificates equivalent to three pounds per person per month; and the retailer, in buying his sugar must surrender the certificates thus obtained, which represent the total amount of sugar he can obtain. It therefore follows that the retailer must use extreme care in the distribution of sugar to his customers.

The individual in each State is entitled to his three pounds of sugar a month (tho if he eats less, of course, there will be just that much more available for overseas shipment). But there still remains the intricate task of alloting sugar to hotels, public eating-places, bakeries, and other industries requiring it. This is accomplished by means of issuing sugar-certificates alloting to each applicant only the specified number of pounds permitted.

mo. have w the cla industries in which it is included. (Some industries are allotted no sugar at all, either because they play so small a part in the conduct of war-activities or because they can use some other substance in place of sugar.)

Thus, at the date of writing, soft drinks and some other manufacturers are entitled to only one-half of the sugar used by them in normal times. Bakers are given a seventy per cent. allotment. Hotels are permitted three pounds of sugar to every ninety meals served, including cooking.

Such are instances of how sugar is allotted on the certificate basis.

And to complete this method of enforcement, *every sugar refiner, beet-sugar manufacturer, and wholesale grocer in the country is notified that no sugar is to be delivered except upon the presentation of the properly authorized certificate.*

THE SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD—All this naturally leads to the queries: How are this country's vast resources of sugar, as they come from the cane or beet-fields in the first place, controlled and held ready for distribution? And how is the sugar price regulated?

The answer is: Through the Sugar Equalization Board.

This Board is a part of the Food Administration and approved by the President. Its purpose is to equalize the cost of various sugars and to secure better distribution. It can also cooperate with the Allies in the procurement of sugar for them and in the adjustment of overseas freight-rates. Through capital supplied by the President through his special funds, it is enabled, when desirable, to buy up all available sugars at different prices and resell them at one fixt and even rate.

In other words, it provides a sort of vast storehouse of sugar, which may be doled out where it is most needed, at a price secure from the fluctuations otherwise inevitable in war-time.

KEEPING DOWN THE PRICE—What might happen without this Sugar Equalization Board is illustrated by the Civil War, when sugar, because of speculation, went as high as thirty-five cents a pound. And at *that* time there was no world shortage of sugar. If there were no sort of sugar control to-day, it may readily be believed that the consumer might have to pay sugar prices soaring far above those Civil-War levels.

It costs more to produce and market some sugars (such as domestic beet-sugar and Louisiana cane) than it does others, such as Cuban cane-sugar. But that is no reason why the sugar-manufacturer, whose production costs are high, should suffer, even to the extent of being forced out of the market. Nor can the country afford to have this happen under present war-time shortage of near-by supplies. Consequently, when it becomes necessary, the Sugar Equalization Board through its purchasing powers can insure fair profits to the manufacturers. Then the Board may resell this sugar, so that it reaches the public at a price lower than what the maximum would otherwise be.

Such are the methods of regulating our home supplies, prices, and distribution of sugar, so that this country may have all it needs, while the remainder moves steadily overseas to the Allies and our own soldiers.

Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads—Fruit Flavors in Vials

We Will Pay You

In Dessert Molds, if You Will Try Two of These Favorite Flavors

This is the time of all times when you need Jiffy-Jell.

The fresh-fruit season is over, and Jiffy-Jell brings you quick, economical desserts, rich in fresh-fruit flavor.

These are times to save money. A single package of Jiffy-Jell serves six in mold form. Or it serves 12 if you whip the jell.

These are sugar-ration times. Jiffy-Jell uses little or no sweetening. Most other desserts are large consumers of sugar.

These are times to save left-overs. With Jiffy-Jell you can make them into delightful salads and meat loaves.

Not Like Old-Time Jells

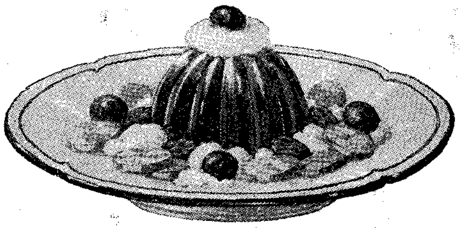
Jiffy-Jell is not like old-style quick gelatine desserts. The fruit flavors are made from the fresh-ripe fruits. They come in liquid form, sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package. Their fragrant freshness keeps. And the flavors are abundant.

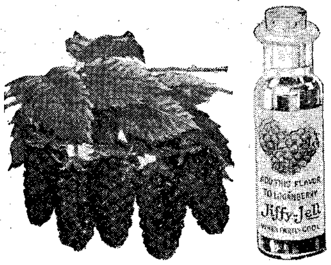
We picture at the side four favorite flavors. Each serves a major purpose.

We ask you now to try two of these flavors. The two at your grocer's will cost 25 cents. They will be a revelation to you in quick, fruity desserts and salads.

Then send us the coupon, and any mold offer we make below is open to your acceptance.

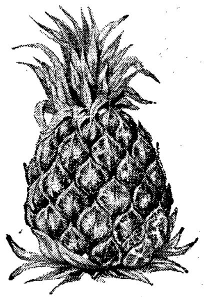
Do this now. Begin to enjoy Jiffy-Jell at its best, as a million homes are doing.





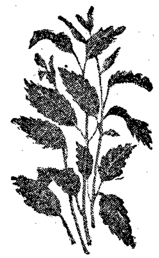
Loganberry

The finest berry flavor in existence. We use many of these famous Oregon berries in the bottled flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert. There is a wealth of fresh Loganberry taste.



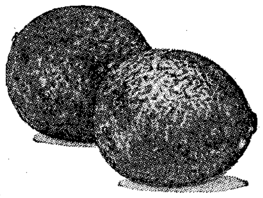
Pineapple

A favorite fruit flavor, impossible without the vial. It must be sealed to keep. Half a ripe pineapple is used in the flavor for each Jiffy-Jell dessert.



Mint

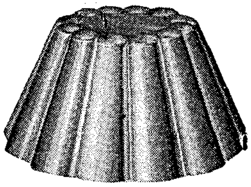
Flavored with the liquid essence of fresh mint. It makes an instant garnish jell, rich in mint-leaf flavor. Serve with meats.



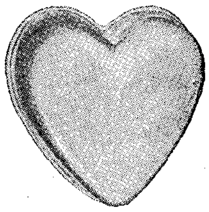
Lime Fruit

Makes a tart, green salad jell. Serve with the salad; or mix cooked or uncooked vegetables into the jell before cooling. Or put in meat scraps and make a delicious meat loaf.

Aluminum Molds



Style 6



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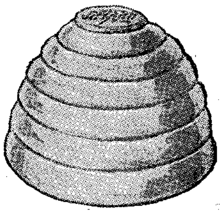

Style 4

Individual Molds Value, 60c for Six

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
For Salad Jell
Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, in two of the flavors pictured. Then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds as we picture.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

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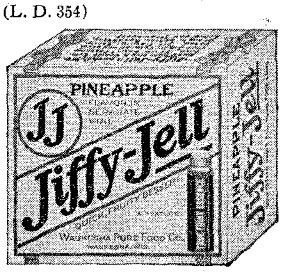

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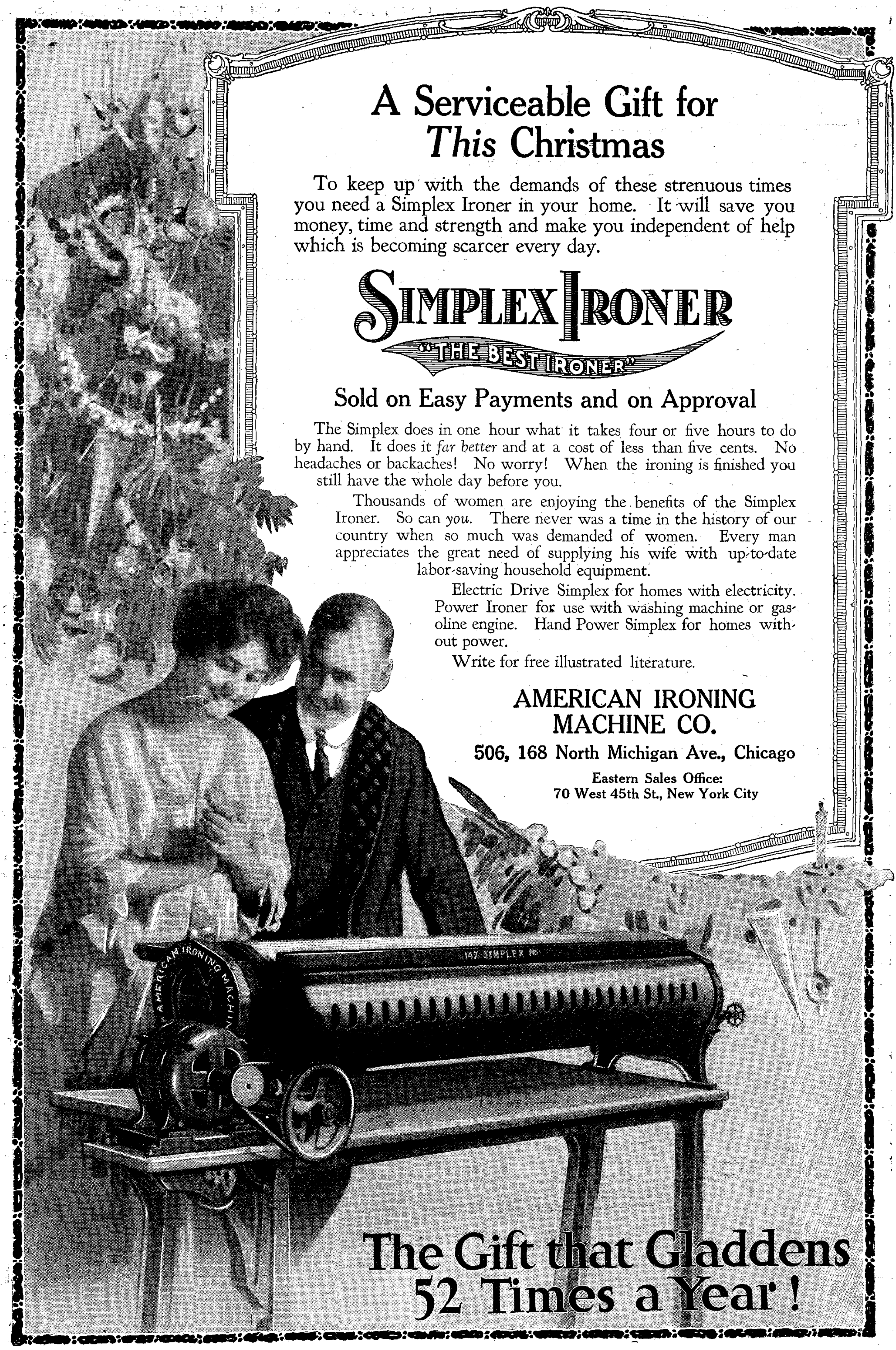

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

AS TO GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Henderson, Archibald, M.A., Ph.D. George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works. A Critical Biography (Authorized). Pp. 528. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

In this popularized edition of a standard biography an American professor (in the University of North Carolina) writes at great length of an Irishman who has long been a conspicuous figure on the literary stage. In its original five-dollar form the book has been seven years before the public. Its claim to being "authorized" is justified throughout; and Mr. Shaw's right of authority for such an exhaustive portrayal of himself seems well established by the work he has done, as a Socialist, as a critic, and as a playwright. "I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community," Mr. Shaw is allowed to say in his biographer's preface to the American edition, "and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can." How much his life has done for the world, through Professor Henderson's careful and critical study of it, can not be calculated now.

"I was first drawn to Shaw," his biographer says in the author's introduction, "not because he was a Socialist, a publicist, an economist. I had seen his plays produced in America, had followed the ups and downs of his career as a dramatist, and was marking the rise of his star successively in Austria and Germany. The Shaw who caught and held my interest was the dramatist of a new type. I planned writing a brief study of Bernard Shaw and his plays. . . . Mr. Shaw furnished me with a brief outline of his career and I set to work. After studying his works for some months, I sent a series of queries to Mr. Shaw. Fear fell upon me when, some time later, I received from him a card saying that he had only come to the forty-first page of his reply; and he assured me that if this business was to come off, it might as well be done thoroughly."

So, thoroughly, Dr. Henderson did his work, with the unstinted help of his subject. "A thorough biography of any man who is up to the chin in the life of his time as I have been," Mr. Shaw had said, "is worth writing as a historical document." Mr. Shaw is an Irishman, let it be respectfully repeated, and "up to the chin" in everything to which he lays his hand. He had, as his biographer asserts,

> "Taken the public by storm, and become the most universally popular living dramatist and the most frequently paragraphed man in the world. No British dramatist—not even Shakespeare—had conquered the world during his lifetime; yet Shaw, just past fifty, had succeeded in turning this cosmic trick. Clippings, pictures, journals, and books poured in upon me from every quarter of the globe. I discovered that Shaw was a man with a past as well as a genius with a future, and I realized the truth of his cryptic boast that he had lived for three centuries."

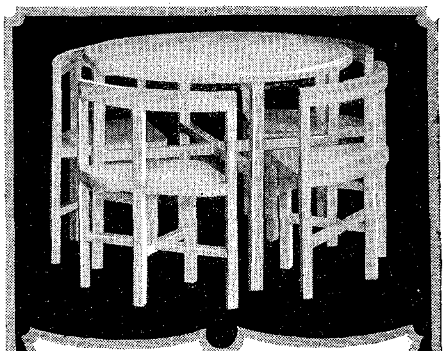
As a result we have the man here, in pictures at different ages, beginning at twenty-three, and in many poses; we have him in facsimiles of his manuscript and of playbills announcing his various plays; we have him in sixteen chapters, half of which consider him as the art critic, the dramatic critic, the music critic, the playwright, the technician, the dramatist, and the artist and philosopher. As a music critic he rather seems most to have astonished his widening public; for he did know something of music and was not supposed to. It was from a dramatic critic that he grew into a dramatist; and it is in this character that he is known best and widest.

Describing himself, once, as "a Socialist, an atheist, and a vegetarian," Shaw has also admitted that he did not make the headway he should have made because people did not believe him whatever he said or did. He was long taken only as a joke and regarded a joker. Yet he was a very sincere propagandist, in those years when he lectured often—those dozen years when he spoke every Sunday for the general good, as he saw it, and would not accept money for his service. He would speak without charge, for economics or religion, at any time; and if he was not at all times consistent with himself the fact did not trouble him. He was brilliant and witty; and what he was not he would capitalize to help him in being what he was. "A man of his power of mind can do nothing that is altogether contemptible," William Archer wrote of him, but Archer tried to dissuade him from becoming a dramatist, in which rôle was to follow Shaw's largest success. He succeeded, perhaps, in that rôle because he carried into it so much of himself in the other rôles which made his life. For his plays became the vehicles for carrying to multitudes his philosophy, if not his propaganda. "In all my plays," he wrote, even as late as 1904, "my economic studies have played as important a part as a knowledge of anatomy does in the works of Michelangelo."

NOTABLE RECENT FICTION

Wagnalls, Mabel. The Rosebush of a Thousand Years. Pp. 77. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Value is not always commensurate with size, which is another way of saying that this little story is more important and more beautiful than its modest form and cover would indicate. A note tells of its unusual popularity, and the author describes the source of its inspiration. Only a personal perusal can give an adequate idea of its magic spell and spiritual message. The legend of the rosebush of the cathedral of Hildesheim inspires one Granville, an artist, to paint a picture of the Madonna of the Rosebush, and he brings with him his model, Joline, a happy, care-free girl of Paris, who enters the cloistered garden disguised as a boy, there poses, and is seen by one of the aged brothers who dies believing he has seen the Holy Virgin in a vision. True to his prediction, the rosebush blossoms and all rejoice at the miracle. The picture of Joline when she hears this story is most convincing: amused, impishly anxious to tell the truth, she goes to the holy prior determined to tell her story. Miss Wagnalls is powerful in this scene in the cathedral and makes real the effect of silence and the peace of the quiet church in preparing Joline's heart and soul for the complete change that comes over her spirit when the prior assures her that her heart must have been pure at the moment of vision and that God's message, "Go and sin no more," is meant for her. The author paints a vivid picture of personality, and tells a beautiful story of vivid atmosphere and charm,



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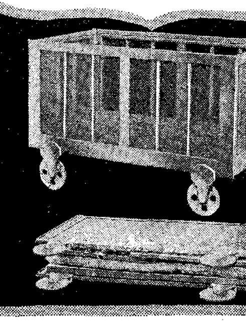

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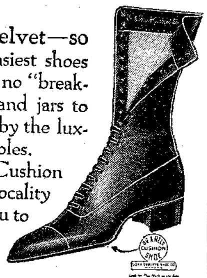

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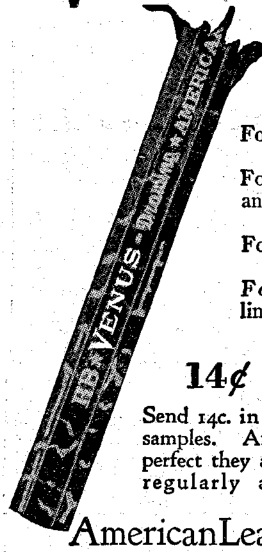

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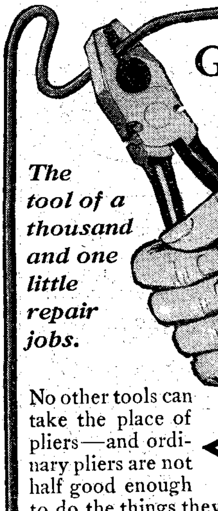

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a story which, as "Revelation," has made, under Nazimova's clever presentation, one of the most picturesque, thrilling, and perfect screen plays of the year.

Martin, Helen R. Maggie of Virginsburg. Pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Martin is wise in retaining her "Pennsylvania Dutch" background, for in that she is peculiarly at home. In the light of such a childhood as here pictured, the friendship of Maggie Wentzler and Henry Butz seems natural, especially considering their peculiar home life and their "outsider" parentage. It is an unattractive life pictured in Maggie's home when "we just longed to take a whack at the persecuting old Aunt Susan," but she gets her "come-uppance" later when Maggie grows up, and the irate reader sighs with satisfaction. Henry, fatherless, is less to be pitied than Maggie with two mothers. It was a pity that one of them could not have given her the affection she so deeply craved! As the young people grow up, the scene shifts to the city and the theme changes to a consideration of the struggle between conservative and conventional smugness and progressive thought. Bishop Sturgiss, for whom Maggie is private secretary, embodies hypocritical cant and toadyism, while Maggie and Henry stand for the universal brotherhood of man. Some of the discussions are clever and convincing. It is a live story and a love-story, involving varied vicissitudes of fortune while Maggie attempts to solve the mystery of her birth, but it takes some surprizing situations and some thrilling adventures to bring about the "happy-ever-after" stage.

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. Three Sides of Paradise Green. Pp. 275. New York: The Century Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a story for girls, with a plot which involves a mystery in the solution of which three girls play important parts. Paradise Green was a garden-spot far from the little town of Stafford. Around a triangular park stood three houses: one the home of Carol, one of Sue, Dave, and "the Imp" as Sue's twelve-year-old sister was called, and the third the home of Louis Durant, a lad whom they all liked and who dwelt alone with two old French guardians. Most of the story is in diary form and gives an account of the discoveries made by Carol and Sue in attempting to solve the mysteries surrounding Louis, his visiting friend "Monsieur," the evident search for hidden treasure or papers, and the explanation of the three concealed pictures in Monsieur's room. There is much friendly rivalry chronicled, and much that is naturally "kiddish" in the way the "Imp" taunts and tantalizes the older girls, for she seems to know by intuition the facts that the older girls ferret out only by close application. The author allows her meaning to be a little too evident, but the events and situations have the lure of mystery and historical interest. In the final solution there is a clever turn given to the evident part Louis has to play. The result is highly satisfactory.

Hagedorn, Hermann. Barbara Picks a Husband. Pp. 271. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This story is so well told that the reader wonders why the author didn't choose some more worthy subject. Why even three eligible young men should be competing for such an erratic and irresponsible person as Barbara Collingwood is difficult to explain, and if her mother had administered "the medicine that always helps" instead of arguing with her, it would have seemed more credible. For three days three youths complicate a harrowing situation, and Barbara makes and unmakes her mind through scenes of comedy, tragedy, and idiocy. Imagine a sane girl of refined upbringing being wildly in love with a rounder who outrages every rule of common decency and right living—with a man who allows his machine to climb a tree, dump them into a reservoir, and then to sit for an hour in dripping garments contentedly making love in a zero atmosphere. That situation is a sample of many others equally ridiculous, but the author makes his conversation natural and stimulating, holding his reader's attention by keen insight into the mental gymnastics of his characters who are decidedly unattractive. We do not even like Tom Paraway when he succeeds in getting what he wants.

Barry, Alfred Scott. The Little Girl Who Couldn't Get Over It. Pp. 317. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The spirit and charm of this imaginative and delicate romance are as elusive as the story is fascinating and difficult of description. The little girl was a loyal little soul, whose spirit reveled in mysterious imagery and visions, but her environment taught her that she must be silent or be misunderstood. Her life with her foster-parents, Jim and Mrs. Kernochan, makes her more avid for the spiritual comradeship of a German bookseller, Otto. His sweet nature did much to reconcile her to the world's realities, while she reached out for the "Fair Kingdom of Never Come, the Kingdom of Kindness." "It is a shifting kind of thing, and when we come near, it lifts and moves along like the moon in a winter's night." Some of the coincidences introduced are almost incredible, but there is always Margarita, with her beautiful child nature, her dreams, her faith, and her ambition. It is only when she has crept to the borders of the "Kingdom" that she finds again the Otto who taught her happiness and the Prince who wakens her from the sleep of hopelessness. It is a sweet story and told with wonderful delicacy and fanciful power, touching the hearts of its readers and inspiring wholesome thought, while it amuses with its delicious humor and keen appreciation of the real youthful spirit.

Haggard, H. Rider. Love Eternal. Pp. 368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Rider Haggard, in his new novel, "Love Eternal," has employed rather a new medium for him—spiritualism and clairvoyance. The theme is sweet and convincing, and we fancy that the author thinks in these dreadful days of strife and bloodshed that many bleeding hearts will be consoled by the thought that true love can never die and the spirits of those who have passed are merely watching and waiting. Godfrey Knight and Isobel Blake grew up together and loved as Fate willed, but how the author found models for two such unnatural and disgusting fathers is hard to understand. The blackmailing activity of Mme. Rieunes in trying to coerce Godfrey is also repulsive and disagreeable, but the devotion of the two lovers is charming, and the Great War is introduced in the last scenes of the tragedy by a *Zeppelin*-raid with dire results.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Miss Mink's Soldier, and Other Stories. Pp. 125. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

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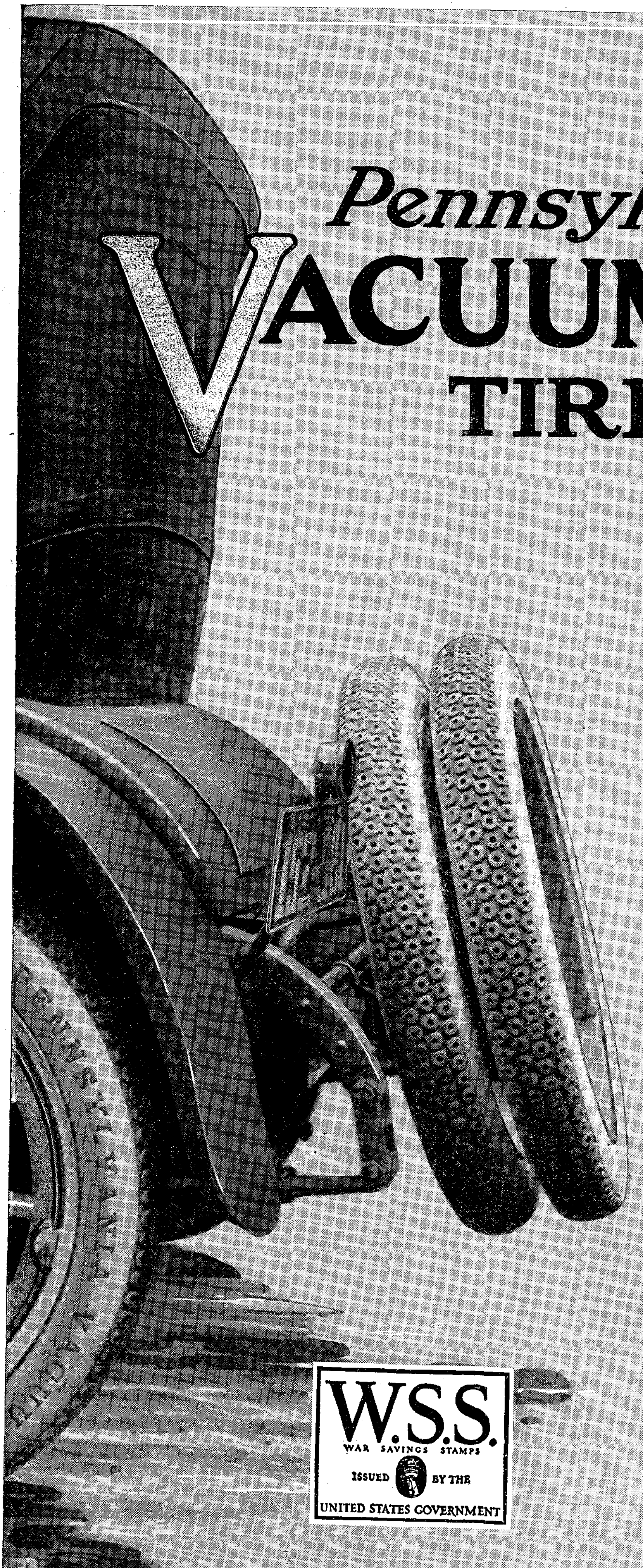

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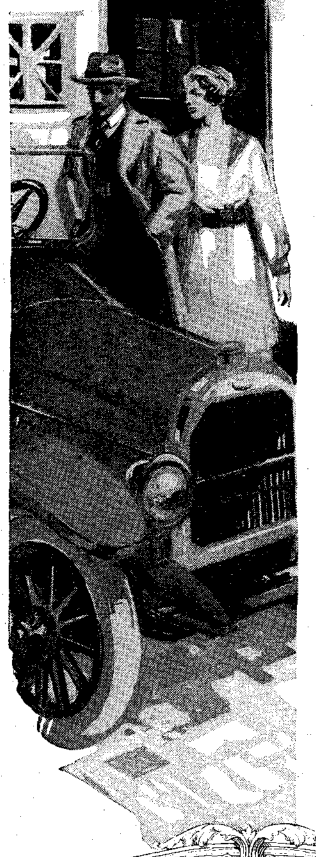

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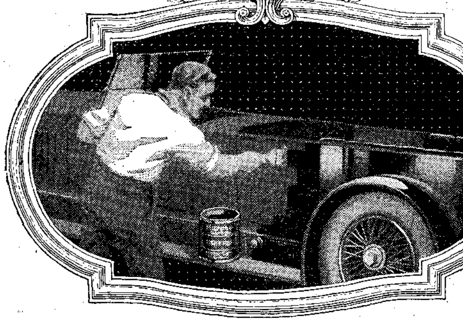

deservedly, on style and methods—in other words, is based on a powerful personality. She has the gift of well-chosen diction, a hearty sympathy with every stratum of society, and an appreciation of the faults and foibles, as well as the innate virtues, of so-called ordinary people, and a skilful way of depicting tragedy or comedy with a light but potent touch. There are eight stories in all, amusing, convincing, and touching, sometimes sad, sometimes full of wit, and all radiant with keen human sympathy. It is impossible as well as unwise to choose one as any better than the others, but "Hoodoed" seemed the most amusing and "The Soul of O Sana San," the sweetest of them all.

Wells, Carolyn. The Room with the Tassels. Pp. 283. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.40.

Miss Wells's book deals with murder, mystery, mediocre minds, and detectives. Out of a conversation in which spirit-manifestation is "cussed and discust" grows a half-serious, half-humorous suggestion to have a house-party in a real "ha'nted" house, and, strangely enough, eight people of supposedly sound minds are found foolish enough to lend themselves to such a crazy scheme. The frolic loses its spontaneous merriment almost immediately, and when two of the party are murdered under startling and impossible conditions all the fun disappears. Tragedy takes its place, and detectives are called in. The story is in Carolyn Wells's usual style and will please a certain class of readers, but it is difficult to satisfy any intelligent reader with a story whose premises are impossible, whose situations are forced and foolish, whose artificiality was so plainly created to hoodwink one's intelligence, and whose conversations are so plainly calculated to place suspicion on each character in turn, except, perhaps, the guilty one. After pages of ghosts, spirits, and criminals the solution comes on the last page and is supposed to startle and surprize every one.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Johnston, J., M.D., and Wallace, J. W. Visits to Walt Whitman, in 1890-1891. By Two Lancashire Friends. With twenty illustrations. Pp. 279. New York: Egmont Arens. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Lovers of Walt Whitman will delight in the familiar intimacy of this book. Whitman always had more admirers, proportionally, in England than in America. From a little group of his English friends, in Lancashire, two gentlemen came, each by himself, to see "the good gray poet," each made notes of all the poet said, and reported later to the group interested. Their reports were printed for home circulation; now these are brought together in this volume to serve a wider circle. Both Dr. Johnston and Mr. Wallace became Whitman worshipers, the former summarizing his impressions in these words:

"He is by far the most impressive personality with whom I ever came in contact. Jovelike in majesty, he is yet childlike in simplicity; and he is natural, unaffected, and sincere in every fiber. His presence makes the same indefinable impression upon one as Nature herself in her grandest scenes, and reminds one of the cliffs, the sea, the mountains, and the prairies. It has the same tonic and life-giving influence, the same uplifting and expanding power, and the same charm."

Saerchinger, César. The International Who's Who in Music. 12mo. New York: Current Literature Publishing Company. $6 postpaid.

Mr. Saerchinger, during his experience as editor of *The Art of Music*, discovered, as many others have, the paucity of information about present-day musicians. To fill this lack, he has edited the present

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You just get-put with a jimmy pipe brimful of Prince Albert—*more-ishly good tobacco*—like your next job was next week, and, you didn't even have to worry about taking-time-out-to-eat! For, P. A. quality and P. A. fragrance and flavor skip into your good graces so flashquick, and dig-in-so-deep, you'll put P. A. on the pay-roll as ok essential-standard-satisfaction-equipment and run-up the smoke-pennant sky-high!

Prince Albert cuts the fuss-fret out of tobacco! That's why every day more men talk P. A. and sing P. A. *and smoke* P. A. than the day before! It gives every man everything he ever hankered for in the smokeline *—and without bite or parch!* Our exclusive patented process frees Prince Albert from bite and parch and lets you smoke-your-fill for the first time in your smokecareer! Your tongue's at concert pitch all the time, no matter how much Prince Albert you get-away-with!

Go on and buy a pippin-of-a-pipe and get jimmy-pipe-joy'us via P. A.! Why, it's as easy as cutting cross lots even for the man who figured it out a long-spell-since that he *never could* smoke a pipe! We tell you that Prince Albert will cut loose a bucket of smokesunshine for your little old particular benefit every time you fire up!

The busiest thing you've got on your mind next is to see how fast you can get down to the nearest store that sells tobacco!

Choose any one of these popular P. A. packages—the toppy red bag, the tidy red tin, the handsome pound or half pound tin humidors—or—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition. Stock up and get going for what's wrong with your smokeapparatus!

R. J. REYNOLDS
TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem
N. C.

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Tobacco Co.

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE
TOBACCO

volume, a most excellent and comprehensive work, tabulating as completely as possible contemporary musicians all over the world. Added to the familiar "Who's Who" information, there is at the back of the book a geographical index, with the various musical activities carefully classified, including not only actual musicians, but also all the allied interests and professions. The volume ends with what is called a "Musical Gazetteer," which enumerates, also geographically, the music-schools of the world, opera-houses, orchestral organizations, choral societies, publishing houses, and concert managers. The volume is undoubtedly a needed one and will be welcomed by every one wishing to keep abreast with the modern musical world.

Comfort, Will Levington. The Hive. Pp. 324. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1918. $1.50.

This is neither a story nor an essay, but reflections and abstracts from writings of the author and his young people, trying to voice the ideals of his Stone Study Community—to sketch the beauties of nature and to portray its fascination—a plea for the "New Race," the "New Democracy," and comments on world-conditions under the clouds of war and strife, "whose issue has to do with the painful groping consciousness of the peasant mind—the slow and tortuous awakening to the fact that royalty in its utmost pomp and glow does not enfold God." "The people must learn before they can be free. Hitherto they have been duped by the nation; and the nations are now being duped by each other; but there is a greater plan at work . . . to do away with boundaries and hatred and preying . . . to establish democracy in place of imperialism." The author is potently spiritual, delicate in his imagery, and clear in vision, tho rather too poetic and flowery at times for the ordinary reader. His title is well chosen, being descriptive of the brotherhood of man, the "Great Fatherland," the "Planetary Hive," and his reflections give hope to the discouraged and vision to the blinded. The book would be enigmatic to one who lives on concrete facts, but to the thinker it will be a message and an inspiration. The point of it all is that man is "spiritually woven to his brother and to the race; giving himself and his service to his brother and to the race, he glorifies the texture and stature of his own soul."

Blatch, Harriet Stanton. Mobilizing Woman-Power. Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. Pp. 196. New York: The Woman's Press. $1.25. Postage, 15 cents.

There have been many books written recording the war-achievements of women in all countries, stimulating and inspiring our American women to face the war-problems and to do bravely and gladly the work which so evidently lies in their power. This one is particularly commended by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in an appreciative foreword, and he urges the women to service and the Government to acceptance of such service. Enthusiastic and comprehensive chapters chronicle the varied accomplishments of the women of Great Britain and France, even of the women of Germany, in their ready response to the call early in 1914, and she draws therefrom the conclusion of what America needs. "The Great War is a conflict between the ideals of the peoples. 'Tis a peoples' war, and with women as half the people." "Women can save civilization only by the broadest cooperative action, by daring to think, by daring to be themselves. The world is entering an heroic age, calling for heroic women; they must labor, economize, and pool their brains."

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I FEEL that buying is like reading a book and that the buyer who "takes a chance" on his Wiping Waste is like the student who studies part of his lesson and guesses the rest..

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I want you who buy or use wiping materials to write my company for your free copy of "Producing the Fittest in Waste." It's a convincing and true history of Cotton Waste development from a casual, crude product into the high type standardized specialty—Royal Cotton Waste—the logical wiping stuff.

Ask your jobber or us for the Royal Sampling Catalogue of the 12 standardized Royal grades.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

UNCLE SAM'S BLUNT LETTER TO KAISER BILL

IF Wilhelm reads all the letters addrest to him these days, he must be having a delightful time in the solitude of his war-library. Some of the missives are full of good advice, others are grimly critical and a trifle abusive, but most of them contain epithets that would naturally affect a sensitive nature, which, perhaps, fortunately for himself, to say nothing of mankind, the Kaiser does not seem to possess.

What Uncle Sam should write him is indicated by Dr. Frank Crane in the New York *Globe*, in an epistle which bristles with the ideas and language of most Americans concerning the Kaiser's peace overtures. Briefly acknowledging the receipt of Bill's peace letter, Uncle Sam is made to say:

You suggest that we get together, bury the hatchet, smoke the pipe of peace, let bygones be bygones, and everything.

I am willing to get, bury, smoke, and let, as per request, but I do not want to be friends. I might want to be your friend, but I don't want you to be mine.

I can conceive of no greater calamity. You have injured your enemies some, as you have caused England, France, and America much expense and wounds, but it is not a patching to the damage you have done to your friends, among whom I believe you reckoned Belgium and Russia.

I should not like to think of you as praising me behind my back, nor to hear that you are appreciating highly my good points. Please don't do anything like this, Bill. Curse me, lie about me, accuse me of having intentions as rotten as you know your own to be—do this, and I shall be happy, for posterity will say, "Uncle Sam must have been rather a decent fellow if Bill blackguarded him so."

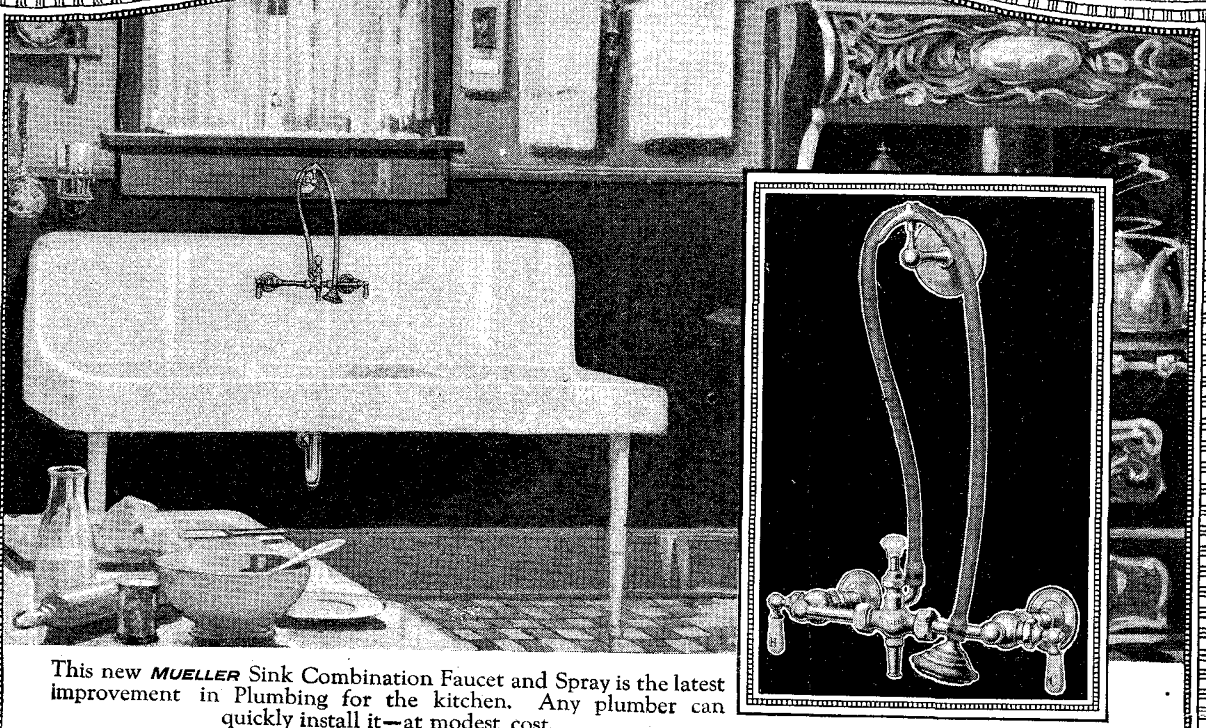
And please don't speak to me again. I may speak to you, but I don't want you to speak to me. And don't write. My man Pershing will be over to your house pretty soon, and he will hear what you have to say.

For I don't like your face. And I don't like the way your mustaches are put on. I don't like your uniforms and I don't like lots of your little ways. This being the case, why should I subject my nervous system to the strain of trying to act friendly?

Still, I am kinda glad I met you. You are so darned low-down and contemptible that it makes me love my fellow men the more. I want to go and kiss all the chicken thieves and murderers in the county jail when I think of you. Yes, when I think of you, Bill, I say to myself that surely everybody outside of your bunch of thugs and pirates is going to heaven.

I am getting along, Bill. I am over a hundred years old now. There was a time when I dreaded that any one should think ill of me. It made me unhappy. But I have learned that nothing adds to a man's reputation among decent people like the hate of a whelp like you.

Don't misunderstand me. I don't hate you. Only I want you to hate me. Keep it up. My most soothing thought as I lapse into slumber is that you are gnashing your teeth, whetting your snickersnee, and



This new **MUELLER** Sink Combination Faucet and Spray is the latest improvement in Plumbing for the kitchen. Any plumber can quickly install it—at modest cost.

Make a Christmas Gift to Your Home

Put a Mueller Sink Combination Faucet and Spray in your kitchen and let it make your work easier—for help is hard to get and time is doubly precious in these days of war activities.

This Mueller Plumbing Fixture delivers water at any temperature desired—either from the spout or from the spray—hot for scalding dishes—cold for washing vegetables—warm for sprinkling clothes, etc. Ask your plumber to tell you how little it will cost to make your home this Christmas gift.

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For sixty years, the name **MUELLER** has been the mark of master craftsmen, and has stood for leadership in quality—for precision in manufacture — for dependability in service. It is your protection against constant repairs. Ask your architect to specify **MUELLER** Fixtures—ask your plumber to use **MUELLER** Fixtures. See that the name **MUELLER** is on them before they are installed.

MUELLER Rapidac (rapid action) Faucets—with which this Sink Combination is equipped—are built to withstand four times the normal water pressure; and are fully warranted.

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A Suggestion

In The Program Of Saving To Those Who Buy Washing Machines

UNDER *normal* conditions it is the right and privilege of every woman to procure the best washing machine she can afford.

¶ Under *normal* conditions it is the business of every merchant to sell as many washing machines as he possibly can sell.

¶ Under *normal* conditions the manufacturer is privileged to use all materials necessary to produce maximum output.

¶ But—conditions are *not normal.*

¶ Conservation must be practiced in all ways. Particularly must metals, basic and alloyed, and the other essential materials used in the making of washing machines, be conserved.

¶ All of these materials are widely used in fabricating the sinews of war. Therefore, none must be wasted. To save—to conserve—is to forge humanity's weapons.

¶ The Government must not only have materials, but personal service, as well. Washing machines are essential to the thrifty and efficient utilization of time in the home. The housewife who is giving her time to war-winning work, must have facilities to perform her household tasks with minimized effort and in the least possible time.

¶ No other labor saving device enables the housewife to cope so successfully with the situation created by the transfer of household domestics to the work-rooms of the great war industries.

¶ War and the resultant shortage of domestic service have brought about a definite appreciation of the modern washing machine.

¶ What was once indifferently looked upon as merely a device for performing an onerous household task, is now recognized as an established essential in the maintenance of that greatest of all institutions—the American home.

¶ The power-driven washing machine of today has reduced days to hours and hard labor to mere superintendence. It not only saves time and labor, but conserves materials as well, by prolonging the life of washable garments.

¶ Since our participation in the war, the demand for dependable, efficient washing machines, has become so great that with the prevailing restriction of materials, it will be impossible to supply all who would like to obtain them.

¶ Yet every home requires one. The saving of time and hard work and betterment of health resulting from the abandonment of the old-fashioned tub and board, are beyond calculation.

¶ Therefore, in order that the available supply may do the maximum good, every owner of a washing machine is beseeched to use it and take good care of it.

¶ No matter what type of machine you have, whether electric, multi-motor, belt, water or hand power—don't discard it to buy a new machine. Many a machine that has long out-lived the manufacturer's guarantee is still serviceable. If it is out of repair have it fixed. For a small sum your hardware dealer's repair department can probably put it in perfect running order.

¶ No matter how well you can afford to buy a new one—don't do so if you can possibly avoid it, for you will probably prevent someone who *seriously needs* a washing machine from getting it.

¶ If you can sell or give your old washing machine to someone who needs, and will use it; then only are you justified in buying a new one.

¶ In making your selection, look first for simplicity in design and construction. Avoid whimsical or unnecessary accessories or contrivances. By doing so you will aid the industry in its effort towards standardization and simplification of types and parts.

¶ In short, this is an appeal to the people to practice an economy that will avoid a disastrous disarrangement of household conduct and management, and make it possible for the washing machine industry to give its whole-hearted assistance to the Government in bringing to a successful issue its fight for PEACE and DEMOCRACY.

Aluminum-Wood-Rubber Time-Money

An Appeal

From An Essential Industry To Those Who Sell Washing Machines

YOU will best serve your community and your country if you endeavor to put all new washing machines into homes where they will do the most good. If your prospective customer does not own a washing machine, urge her to buy the best one she can afford.

¶ If you can supply her with an electric or power-driven washer, and she can afford to buy it, urge her to do so rather than buy a hand-power machine. But if any circumstances whatever limit the sale to a hand-power machine, sell it by all means, for the Nation must conserve woman-power as well as man-power.

¶ You are justified in selling a new machine to anyone who now has a workable one, only when you can find a place for the old one to serve another family. Washing machines are too great an asset to the womanhood of America to permit even one to be idle.

¶ Make it a point to ascertain whether or not your prospective customer now has a washing machine. If her reason for buying a new machine is that her old one is not usable, persuade her to let your repair-man look it over with a view to putting it in running order. Every manufacturer stands ready to co-operate with you in supplying parts and repairs that will place old washing machines in working order.

¶ Show the prospective buyer why it is her patriotic duty to continue using the washing machine she now has if it is at all possible to do so. Explain to her the material and labor situation. Let her understand that if she discards a still usable machine and buys a new one she will probably be the cause of hardship to some overworked housewife. Offer suggestions that will assist your patrons to properly operate and care for their machines.

¶ By doing so you will save money for your customer, prove your continued interest and willingness to serve, gain her everlasting good will and, at the same time, render a valuable service to your country.

¶ Keep in mind the fact that idle washing machines, if at all usable, are a positive waste of the Nation's resources. Remember, too, that the modern washing machine is the housewife's greatest economizer of time, labor and strength.

¶ You know, of course, that present output is not equal to the demand. You know, too, that further shortage will probably limit the supply for the coming year. War-time demands upon labor and materials make conservation imperative.

¶ In view of these conditions, you are urged not to make any attempt to displace any washing machine with a new one, unless you can dispose of the old one to someone who will *use* it.

¶ In times like these, it devolves upon you to operate your business on a war basis. The co-operation requested will effect a conservation of an essential, the demand for which is greater than the supply.

¶ Therefore, if the washing machine user, the washing machine dealer, and the washing machine manufacturer work together in the proper spirit, then, indeed, can much good be accomplished for the housewives of America—and vast quantities of materials, time, labor and money be converted to the winning of a complete and decisive VICTORY.

F. L. Maytag.

Space Contributed to the Washing Machine Industry by
The Maytag Co. of Newton, Iowa.

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NOW—let the wind whirl and the snow swirl! Let the old storm king rage and snarl! Winter is robbed of its wrath and rigor when you venture forth in a Bradley Speedmask.

Style, warmth, comfort, protection—these you get in the fullest measure from this new, practical, sensible, Bradley garment for sport and hard winter wear.

For hiking, for sentry duty, for aviation and for motor-cycling "Over There." For riding, driving, walking, skating, coasting, or motoring over here.

A close-fitting, hood-fashioned, armor-like garment, knitted of warm, worsted yarn—cap and muffler combined.

Long in front to protect the chest—short in the back to snuggle under the coat. Dips low over the forehead, reaches high on the cheeks, leaves only the eyes and nose exposed.

For men, women, and children, olive drab and colors, and two sizes. Ask your dealer, or write for Bradley Style Book.

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There are Bradley sweaters, socks, gloves and caps to help you laugh at winter weather—all warm, well-made and very stylish.

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planning to get me. Your animosity is my most treasured possession.

If I discovered that you really liked me I should go and take a Turkish bath.

So don't worry about our little difference. There is no use trying to patch things up. After all, it is not so much what you have done that offends me, it is what you are, and that will not be cured until your grateful people hang you to a lamp-post somewhere in Berlin.

Don't imagine that I think you are dangerous, Bill. Doubtless you think you are a wolf. You are not. You are a skunk.

Meanwhile, proud it is that I am to have the heartfelt malice of the likes of you.

Continue, old top, to be, as always, my enemy, and I beg to remain, yours truly,

UNCLE SAM.

BARBARITY IN THE GERMAN COLONIES

WHILE Germany whines for the return of her colonies so that she may still have "a place in the sun," travelers acquainted with her rule in Africa say she is really looking for an outlet for the innate barbarity of her officials. These men have rendered themselves unspeakably odious to the natives, and Miss Ida Vera Simonton, African traveler and student, believes that their reinstatement would cause a rebellion from Cairo to the Cape and endanger the life of every white man between.

In an article in the New York *Sun* Miss Simonton thus describes German atrocities witnessed by herself:

> I have seen youth and old age chained neck to neck, ankle to ankle, and waist to waist with shackles reminiscent of the Middle Ages, goaded with rifle butt and bayonet-point, flogged with the *sjambok*—that dreaded lash of rhinoceros hide—and forced to labor from sunup to sundown on the land that had been theirs from time out of mind!
>
> I've seen youth and old age drop dead in their tracks, their bodies dragged on by their helpless companions in agony because the German overlords would *not* let them rest long enough to remove the dead body from its shackles and give it burial!
>
> I've seen youth and old age, women and little children, after a day of the hardest kind of labor—road-making, jungle-clearing, and working timber—crowded for the night into huge barracoons without windows or beds, filthy and vermin-ridden beyond description, veritable hotbeds of contagion and disease and charnel-houses for more wretches than could be counted!
>
> I've seen mothers, ten minutes after the experience of maternity, hurry piteously to catch up with the caravan of which they were a part to avoid the *sjamboking* they knew would be theirs if they and their loads did not arrive at a given factory on a given day!
>
> I've known girl children from five years up the victims of German soldiers; I've seen girls still in childhood set adrift in the hope that they and their young might perish!
>
> For the cowardly Hun hasn't the courage of his crimes. He feared a race of Euro-Africans, a race that would in time become powerful enough to exact retribution. Any babies who survived were

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Buy
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The word quality as applied to Disston Saws means a steel formula to produce the proper degree of hardness, toughness and elasticity.

It means design and form for fast, clean cutting. It means exact temper and workmanship.

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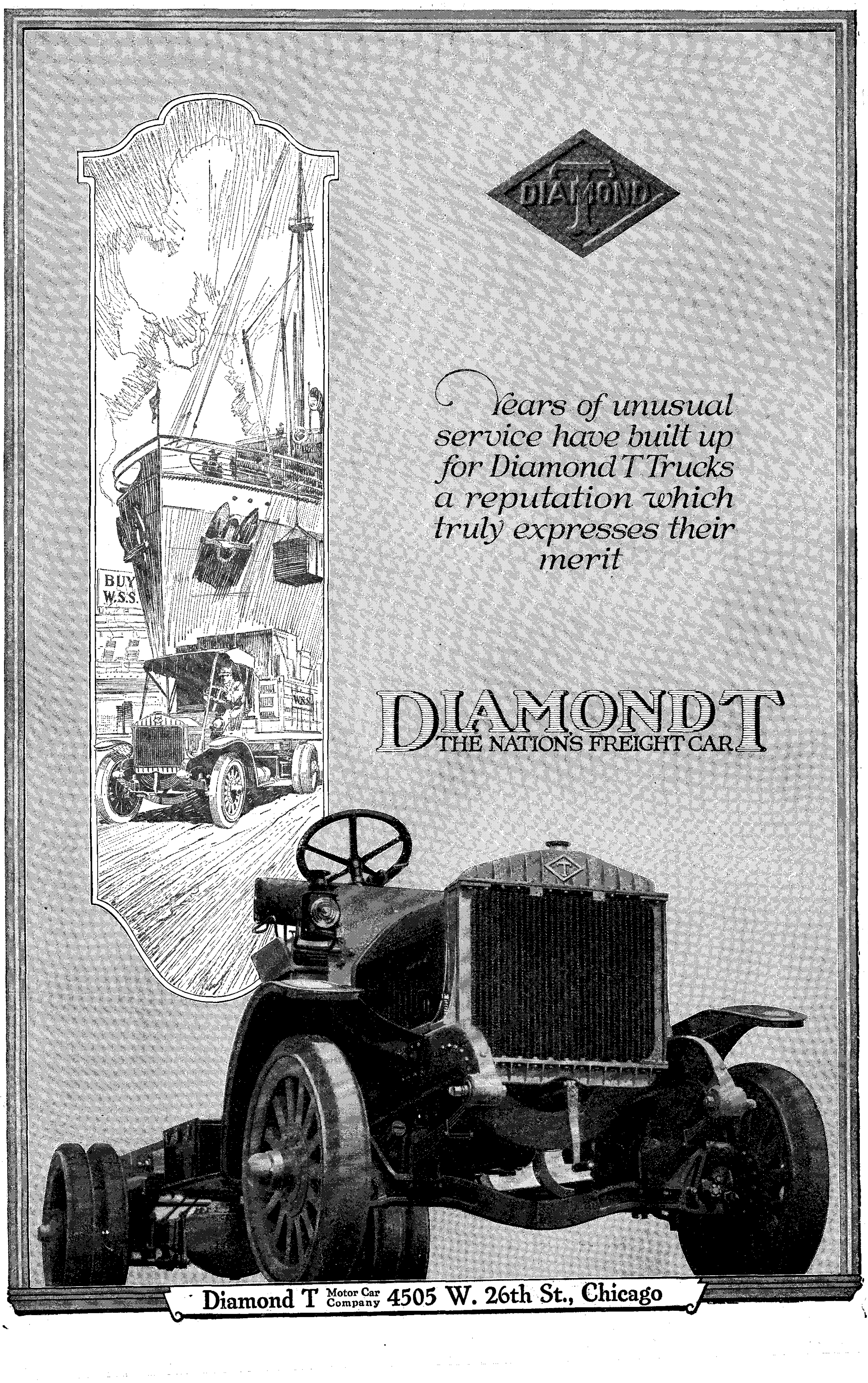

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blinded, mutilated, and poisoned for life with germs.

But the German's bestiality was not confined to his treatment of his half-caste children. To overcome the Euro-African danger the Government, under the pretense of offering lucrative positions as barmaids, typists, and telephonists, lured young healthy German peasant girls to the colonies and, denied matrimony, they were forced to live with German soldiers and farmers. Many of these women and children, three thousand of them, if memory serves, were deserted by their men when Britain and Boer invaded Southwest Africa in the present war.

Over the length and breadth of Africa has traveled the news of Germany's blackest wholesale crime, striking terror into the heart of every black man, woman, and child, and implanting ineradicable hatred of the Hun. That crime was "the slaughter, according to Germany's own figures, of 200,000 Hereros, the most cruel, unnecessary, and most systematic extermination known to history." And while Africa and the rest of the world stood appalled at this dastardly outrage, Prof. Moritz Bonn, of Munich, speaking before the Royal Colonial Institute, on January 13, 1914, boasted: "We have solved the native problem by smashing tribal life." Miss Simonton continues:

While the Herero rebellion cost Germany the huge sum of $150,000,000 and more than two-thirds of the native population, it enabled her to introduce great numbers of troops and vast military supplies into the colony and otherwise to prepare for The Day.

But when The Day finally arrived in August, 1914, despite her preparations and her intriguing to foment trouble between Briton and Boer, Germany was amazed and disgusted to find Briton and Boer fighting shoulder to shoulder, and after nine short months of the most strenuous and bitter fighting known in this great war of hard and bitter fighting she was in full retreat in Southwest Africa, and over Windhoek, its capital, was hoisted the Union Jack. Among other German supplies captured were enough steel horseshoes to shoe all the horses in South Africa for the next twenty years!

The foundations of Germany's other African colonies were also laid in blood.

From 1891 to 1903 there was constant warfare in the Kameruns and Togoland on the northwest coast and in German East Africa.

There were no fewer than twenty-nine punitive expeditions during that time, and altho they were spread over an immense amount of territory, they are also eloquent of Germany's inability to impose her imperialistic rule upon subject peoples without the aid of gun and bayonet.

Her trail in East Africa was particularly bloody, and it was left principally by one Dr. Karl Peters.

In the year 1884 and under the guise of an individual trader, by so-called "treaties" secured from native chiefs and in defiance of the prior rights of the Sultan of Zanzibar and of England and Spain, Peters got possession of a solid block of territory comprising upward of 600,000 square miles in extent and lying almost due north of the port of Bagamoyo.

In one of those "treaties" Sultan Hugo not only placed all of his "land on the

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

Save Money for You—and Material for Uncle Sam

BECAUSE of its unusual durability and wear-ability, and quality of fabric, perfection of fit and finish, together with its moderate price, Munsingwear not only helps you to save money for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, but also helps you to conserve the labor and material resources of the nation.

It gives a super-service which means that you will have to buy less underwear in a given period.

A perfect-fitting size for everyone, tall, short, stout or slim.

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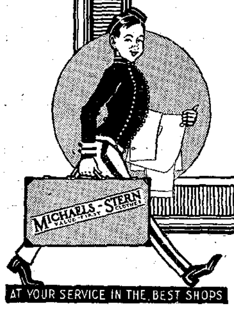
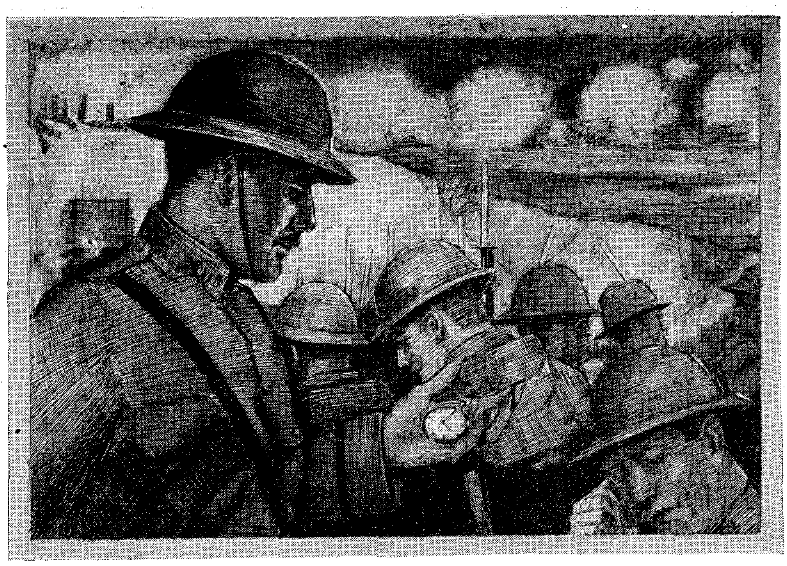
MICHAELS, STERN & CO.
Rochester, N. Y.


MICHAELS-STERN
AT YOUR SERVICE IN THE BEST SHOPS



Timing Barrage Fire

The artillery goes into action with a deafening roar. Shell-fire concentrated on the tangle of wires this side of the enemy trench. Suddenly the guns are elevated. They are shelling the trench. Our men rush over the top.

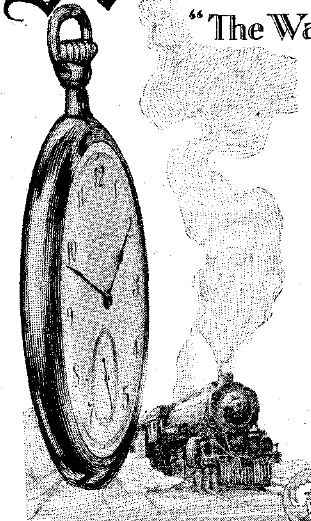
The signal to advance, if given too soon or too late, may engulf them in their own barrage-fire.

One exact time-piece measures keenly up to the modern requirements of both war and peace—the Hamilton Watch.

The style and beauty of Hamilton cases make many of them objects of art. The works within are the same unfailing works that time America's most famous express trains. Every Hamilton is guaranteed to give you exact and continuous service.

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"



You may choose your Hamilton from a gallery of 22 models. Prices, $30 to $155. Movements alone, $16 ($18 in Canada) and up.

The history of Hamilton Watches has been published for your information in a booklet called "The Timekeeper." Send for your copy.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Dept. L
LANCASTER, PA.

HAMILTON WATCHES

Back up the Boys in France—Buy W. S. S. Regularly

Tana, from Massa to Kenia, under the protection of Peters," but he gave Peters the right to work the country "above and below the ground in every direction . . . and Dr. Karl Peters is to be supreme lord in the country of the Gallas, to command the armed forces and to judge the people. This is done for the blessing and welfare of the Galla land."

The first act of the new supreme Galla lord was to personally shoot the chief of the Gallas, at Bokore, when, to use Peters's own words, "he felt the proud intoxication of the victor." He also destroyed the stations of the British company and publicly burned their official papers and shot down all who opposed *him!*

The Huns now have the supreme and colossal impudence to declare through Dr. Solf, their Colonial Minister, "that the African colonies must be returned to Germany, even if Belgium and occupied France and Alsace-Lorraine must be given in exchange therefor.

"For Germany's future position as a world-Power seems most closely bound up with her colonial future. . . . This balance of power created in the colonial field will, by removing future possibilities of conflict, constitute one of the best guaranties for lasting world peace!"

Germany was never more brutally and frankly Prussian than when this pedagog, this mouthpiece of the All Highest and the rest of the Potsdam gang so put himself on record. She has given further notice that her idea of a lasting peace is one where she, triumphant, will control the rest of the world and make it dance to her bidding.

But the blacks from Africa, fighting side by side with our own black, patriotic, courageous troops, aided by our white troops and those of our allies, are seeing to it that Germany does the dancing

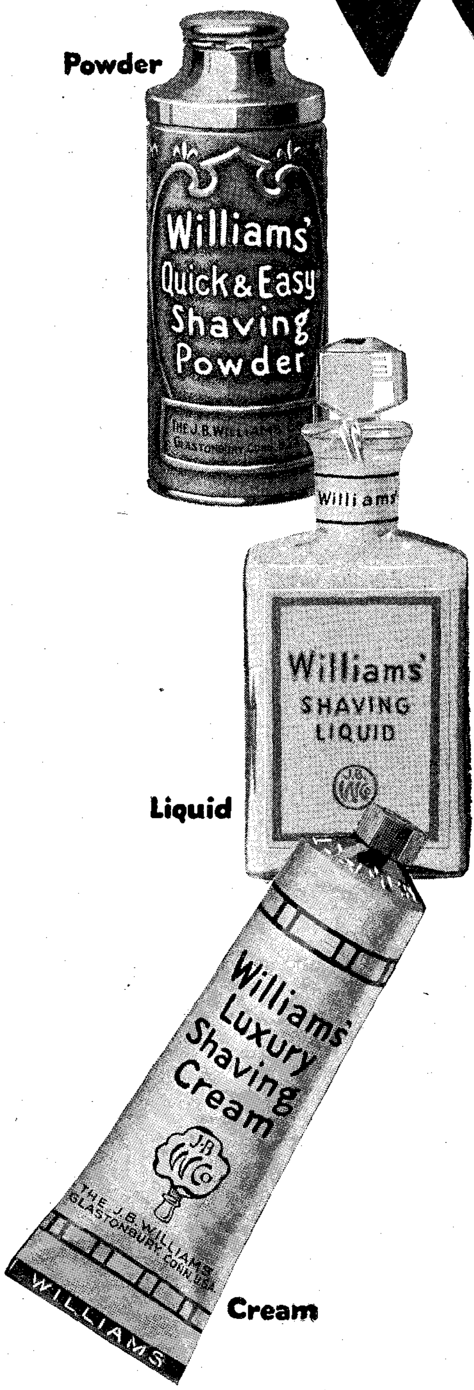
GALLANT FEATS IN THE BLUE

FORMERLY, when an ordinary mortal was "in the clouds," he was considered a fit subject for fraternal commiseration. Nowadays, however, the man aloft is a popular hero whose adventures not only bring disasters to the Huns, but thrill the bosoms of countless thousands whose duties, if not their inclinations, shackle them to *terra firma*. What men can do in the sky is partially shown by a correspondent of the London *Times*, in an account of the brilliant exploits of the Royal Air Force:

One of our two-seaters, when out alone, was attacked by no fewer than twenty enemies. It shot down two of its assailants, but was, as may be imagined, itself almost shot to ribbons. By getting behind clouds, it managed to evade its pursuers and got home, but arrived with one of its occupants wounded in ten places by as many different bullets, all its petrol-tank shot through, its engine hit several times, and all the instruments on its dashboard broken. But it is amazing under what parlous conditions our men will sometimes get back safely.

Two cases are known lately in which men have climbed out on the planes and plugged a hole in the petrol-tank. In one case the man had nothing better than a pocket-handkerchief to use as a plug, and stayed out on the wing holding the stopper in place till the machine landed. On another occasion both planes on the star-

Williams' Shaving Cream


Powder
Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder
Liquid
Williams' Shaving Liquid
Cream
Williams Luxury Shaving Cream
The J. B. Williams Co. Glastonbury, Conn. U.S.A.
Williams

Holder Top Shaving Stick
Stick

—*or on your brush if you prefer*

WE have taken the rich, moist, soothing lather of Williams' Shaving Soap and put it into a tube. You simply squeeze a small bit onto your face or your brush and quickly work up a big, thick, cream-like lather.

As the lather piles up, softening the beard, holding its moisture throughout the shave and leaving the skin soothed and refreshed, you realize that there is a difference between just a shaving cream and an efficient, reliable, old-time shaving soap in cream form.

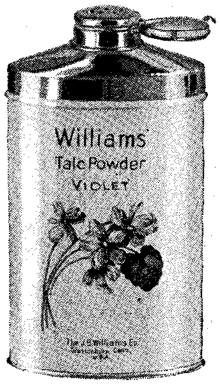
Use shaving cream if you prefer your shaving soap in that form, but for the sake of your personal comfort be sure that the cream you use is Williams'.

Whether it is reveille or an alarm clock that calls you, shaving comfort is assured with Williams' Shaving Soap

Send 20c. in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c. in stamps for any one.

The J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
***Dept. A,* Glastonbury, Conn.**

After the shave or bath you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc Powder. Send 4c. for a trial size of the perfume you prefer. Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.


Williams' Talc Powder Violet

Men, Metal and Mission

Yesterday a chugging, wheezing, rattling contraption — the "horseless carriage." Today a long, low, clean-limbed, powerful carrier—the motor car.

Yesterday a feeble, fluttering, derided thing — the flying machine. Today the marvelously swift, far-ranging airplane — a mainstay of a civilization's hopes.

That which was not even in the dreams of men a few decades past now stands accomplished.

But with the coming of tomorrow, today shall be as yesterday, for even as the world celebrates these triumphs, science and engineering are carrying them on to new greatness.

In the transformation of the automobile and the airplane from the crude beginnings of a few years ago, *Lynite* has had no small part.

Simply to have created a metal combining such lightness and strength might well have been regarded as paying the debt to progress owed by any one man or group of men.

To those men who accomplished it, however, the creation of *Lynite* meant only that they were launched upon their mission.

Swift as is the airplane, it must be swifter, safer and more enduring. Efficient and economical as are the motor-car and the motor-truck, they must be still more efficient, still more saving of fuel and tires. And all around are cumbrous products of varying character to be lightened and made easier and less costly to handle or use.

Here is a mission worth the supreme efforts of any one organization, and as such the makers of *Lynite* view it.

That's why today it does not satisfy them to look back over the long distance they have come in a few years.

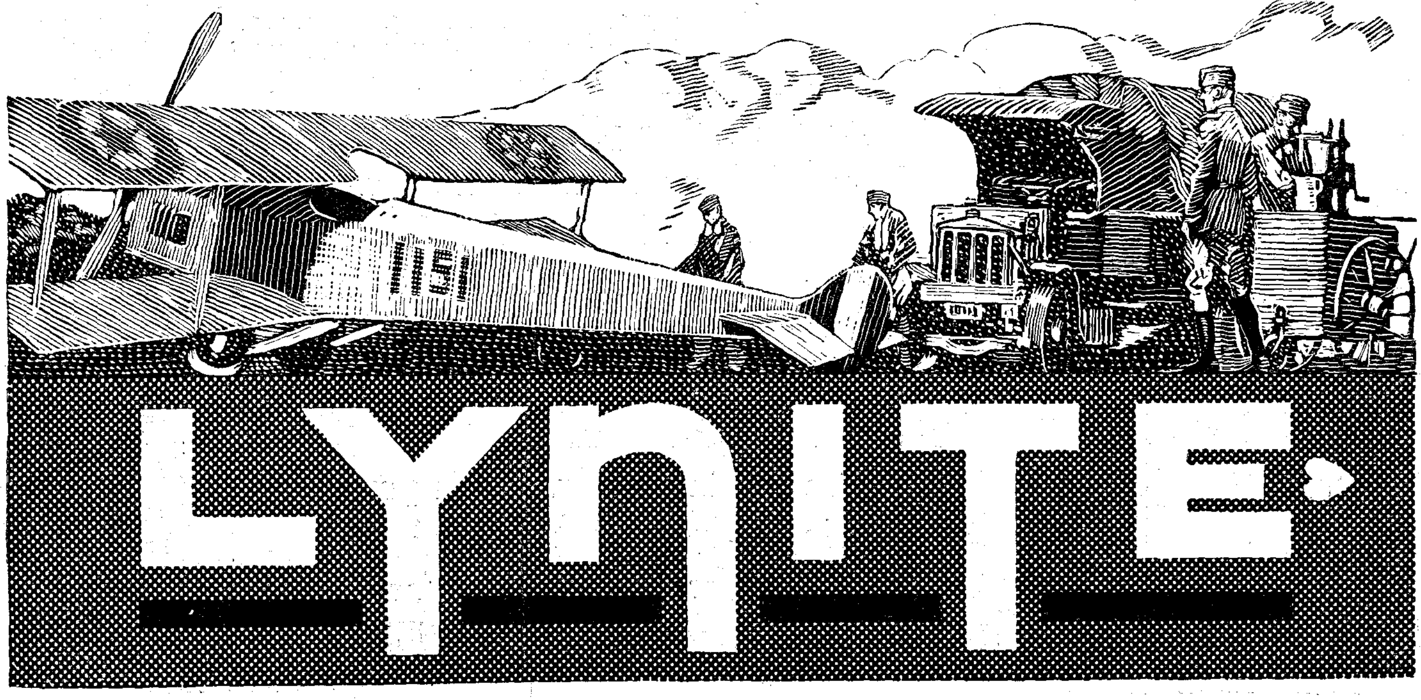
That's why today they are not content with having reached the point where *Lynite* parts in airplanes and automobiles are counted in scores and savings of pounds in hundreds.

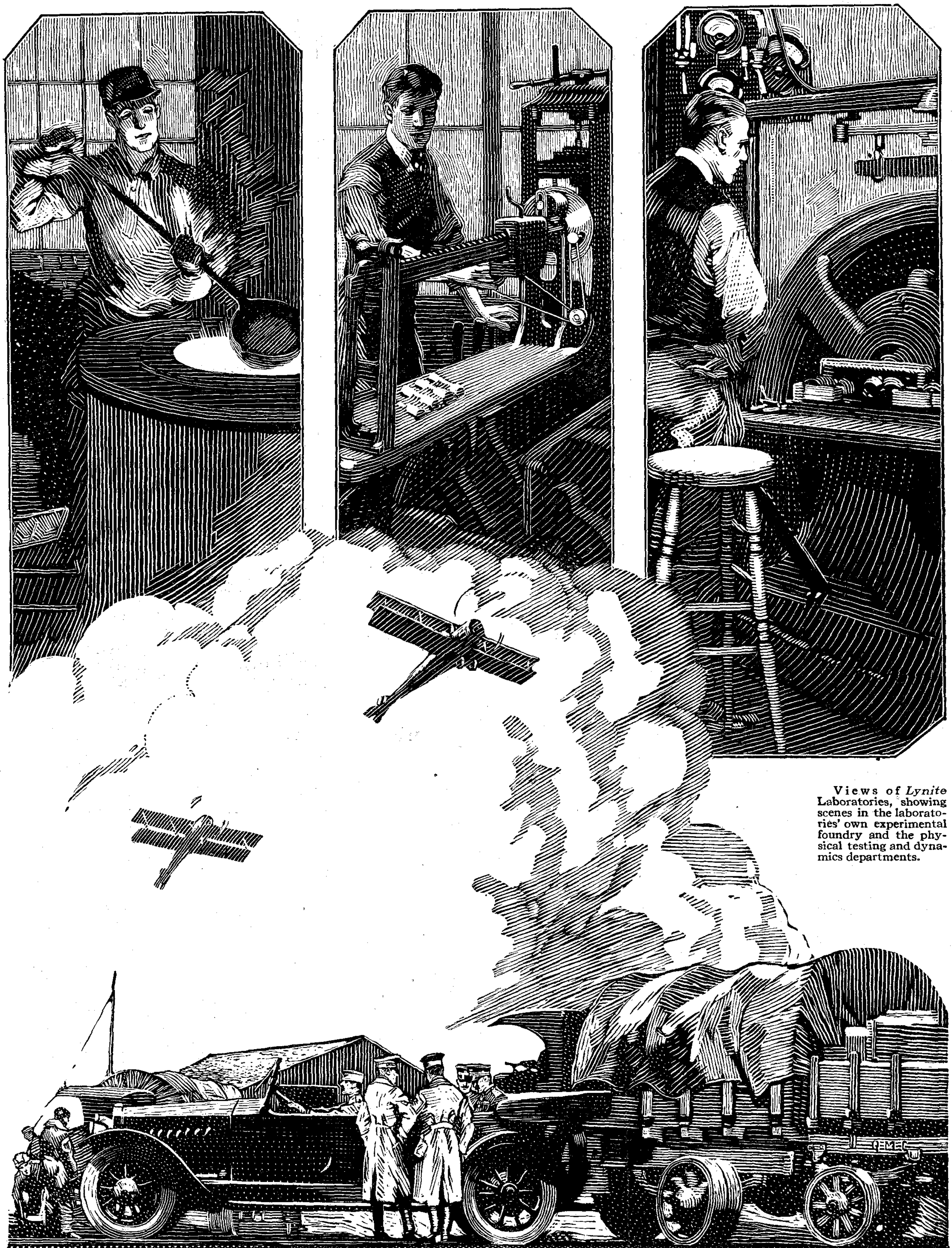
That's why today they do not consider their task ended with the production of a remarkable piston three times as light and with twice the heat-conductivity of cast-iron.

To them, these achievements are but beginnings. Therefore to their aid they have summoned scientists and engineers—experts in metallurgy metallography, aerodynamics, gas-engine design and foundry practice. For these men they have erected and equipped some of the finest laboratories in America, and to these men they have said:

"These laboratories are not only your workshop but also your opportunity—let none invade nor interfere. Big as are the tasks of today, yours, which are those of tomorrow, are bigger."

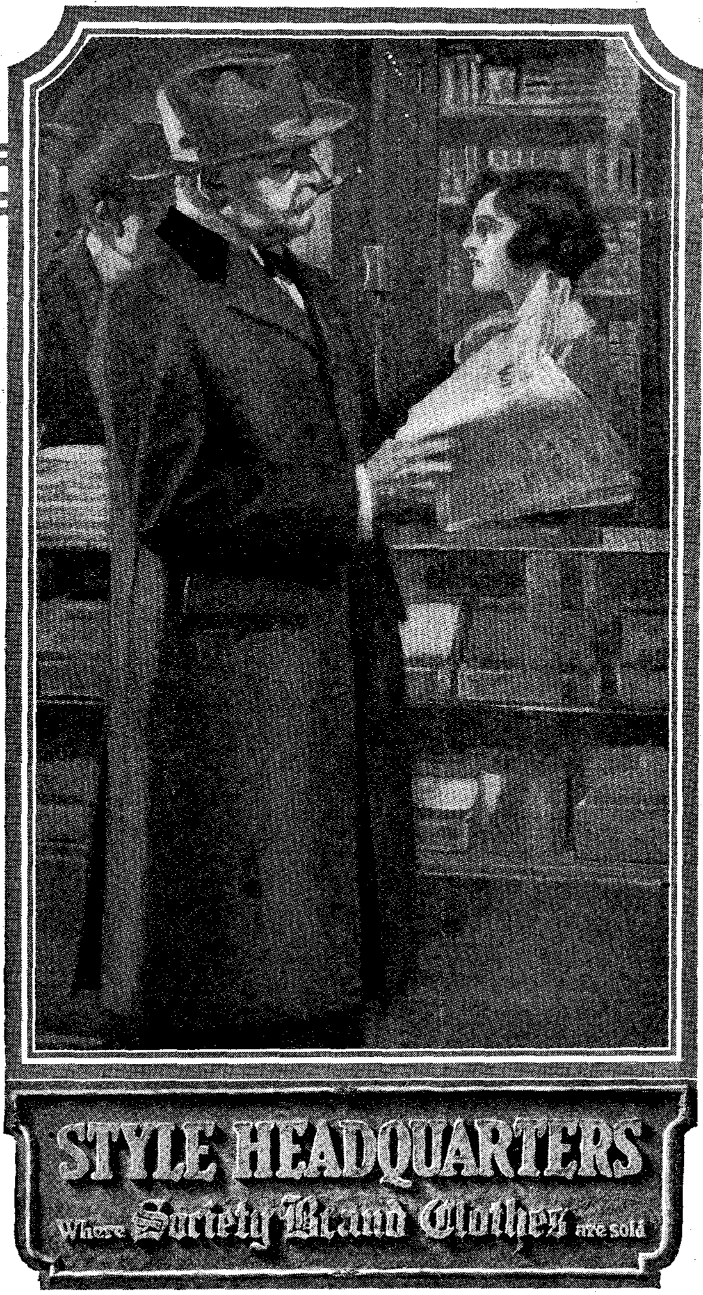
THE ALUMINUM CASTINGS COMPANY
LYNITE and LXNUX Products
Ten Plants in
Cleveland Detroit Buffalo Manitowoc, Wis. Fairfield, Conn.





Views of *Lynite* Laboratories, showing scenes in the laboratories' own experimental foundry and the physical testing and dynamics departments.

LYNITE


STYLE HEADQUARTERS
Where Society Brand Clothes are sold

THIS sign identifies the "Style Headquarters" in your town. It's the store to go to for the smart things in men's wear.

© A. D. & C.

Society Brand Clothes

THESE are times when people are changing their mode of life and forming new habits. They are good times to form the habit of wearing better Clothes—better because they last longer and look quality—even when they get old. And they work out every dollar that you put into them.

Such clothes are Society Brand, known and worn in five countries. As a rule we distribute them through only one store in each city—"Style Headquarters."

You'll recognize something agreeably different the moment you lay eyes on these styles. That's why clothing dealers seek to get them—because they win trade.

Watch for the store that is called "Style Headquarters." That's another way of saying "Society Brand headquarters."

Our winter Style Book is full of smart ideas. Write for it.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS AND OVERCOATS FOR EVERY BRANCH OF MILITARY SERVICE AS WELL AS CIVILIAN CLOTHES

board side had been shot in half by anti-aircraft fire and broken off, but the observer leaned over the side holding his Lewis gun in his hands to increase the weight of the ballast, and so kept the machine level till she got home.

In another case, one of our two-seaters had shot down two enemies, but the observer was badly wounded and the petrol-tank pierced, so that the fuselage took fire. The pilot managed to keep the fire down while still guiding the machine over our lines to the ground. As she landed, flames burst out everywhere, but he succeeded in getting out himself and dragging his wounded comrade clear before the fire caught him. Another of our machines had an exciting time when attacked, first by a party of seven biplanes, then by one triplane, and finally by twelve of the enemy at once, of which eight flew above and four below it. Our men shot down one of the enemy, but one of the occupants of our machine was badly wounded. The other brought the aeroplane home, while keeping the enemy off with occasional bursts of fire with his left hand.

Characteristic, again, was the conduct of one of our pilots, who saw thirty enemy below him, and promptly dived into them, both he and the observer firing continuously right and left and everywhere. In the first flurry three enemy machines were shot down, one bursting into flames, one diving headlong to crash on the ground, and the third spinning out of control. By this time the enemy had discovered how few their assailants were, and four of them together got over our machine's tail. By very clever dodging and shooting two of them were shot down, and then our machine climbed and lost itself in the clouds, the last thing that the occupants saw of the earth being three columns of flame and smoke rising from the spots where three of their victims lay burning simultaneously.

Sometimes the airmen are forced by unforeseen circumstances to make a premature landing. But even then they manage to give a good account of themselves. For instance:

Another of our men met an enemy machine and shot it down, but was then forced by engine trouble to land behind the enemy lines. While trying to get the engine to go he was shot at by a German officer with a revolver from a distance of fifteen yards. The bullets missed him, but pierced the petrol-tanks. In the nick of time, however, the engine started again, and the petrol lasted long enough to enable him to lift over to the right side of the lines, but he was still so close that he was under machine-gun and rifle-fire. In spite of this, the pilot climbed out and stript the machine of the locks of the guns, the sights, and all the instruments, before leaving it to lie and be shot to pieces.

One of our pilots shot down four enemy observation balloons in succession on a single trip. Another man shot down one balloon, and was then chased off by a large patrol of enemy machines, while a new balloon rose in the destroyed one's place. Our man ran away from the enemy, letting them get near enough to keep tempting them on, then suddenly rose above the clouds. Thus hidden, he went back on his tracks, dived out of the clouds immediately above the new balloon, and shot it down like the other. One of our balloons also was shot down, tho not by an airplane, but by gun-fire. The occupants knew their work at the moment was of great importance, and, instead of taking to the parachutes, they went on observing and reporting while the balloon sank, until getting near the ground, when both men climbed into the rigging and awaited the shock, neither being badly hurt. The enemy is still occasionally seen to make use of the parachute for escape from an airplane. In one case lately one of our patrols fell in with four *Fokkers* and wiped out the whole party clean. From one of the four, as it fell, the airman was seen to be pulled out by a parachute and land apparently in safety.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

THOSE German-Americans who are serving in our Army abroad form decided opinions about the duties of loyal American citizens and the use of the German language in this country. Earl B. Mahle, second lieutenant of a machine-gun company, takes up this subject in a letter to his uncle, Rev. W. E. Mahle, of Blooming Prairie, Minn., which is printed in the Mason City *Globe-Gazette and Times*. The lieutenant used to think that he would have to reconstitute his ideals, to allow them to descend to a lower plane, if he wanted to derive any satisfaction from killing the enemy in battle. Now he admires the man who asks the doctor to patch him up a bit so that he can get out and kill a few more *Boches* before they finish him. He then asks:

> Why shouldn't we derive some satisfaction at being able to help do away with a breed that is cowardly to the core, that can not deal honestly, but practises deception at every turn; a breed that delights in flying above a procession of innocent women and children refugees and shooting them down like dogs with the aviator's machine gun; that will swoop down upon a Red-Cross hospital-tent and deliberately inflict wounds on those already terribly wounded, and deliberately shoot down those beautiful souls, the Red-Cross nurses, as they minister to those who are suffering; that practises the bombing of hospitals, and uses its own Red-Cross hospital-tents as a camouflage for ammunition-dumps; that after the battle is over deliberately shoots down our Red-Cross personnel as they make an attempt to bring help to the wounded; a breed that sees nothing sacred in womanhood, that has no religion but its own desires, and knows no law but its own passions. Really I do not think even the most exacting of persons could have any compunctions about shooting down the class of people we have as our enemy. I have a firm conviction that our nation has been divinely called or favored to show to Germany and her allies that they can not continue in their criminal policy indefinitely without answering for all the suffering and devastation that have been caused. After seeing what I have I am firmly convinced that our dead will not have died in vain, that those Americans who have lost loved ones in this war should not mourn but should take satisfaction. The greater the sacrifice, the greater will be their reward.

Before he left the United States Lieutenant Mahle opposed the agitation to bar the German language from our schools, but he is now strongly in favor of it. The

Wherever you are you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on this trade-mark on each pair

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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True Shape

HOSIERY

instils a consciousness of having hosiery that fits properly, looks well and wears uniformly to a long life. This feeling more than compensates for the slight extra effort of remembering to buy your hose by name.

Shapely, luxurious True Shape Hosiery for men, costs in pure silk, 75c. up; other grades in silk lisle as low as 40c. Women's silk lisle, 50c. up; fibre silk, 85c. up; pure silk, $1.15 to $1.75. Ask your dealer for True Shape. If he hasn't it, write us and we'll tell you of one who can supply you.

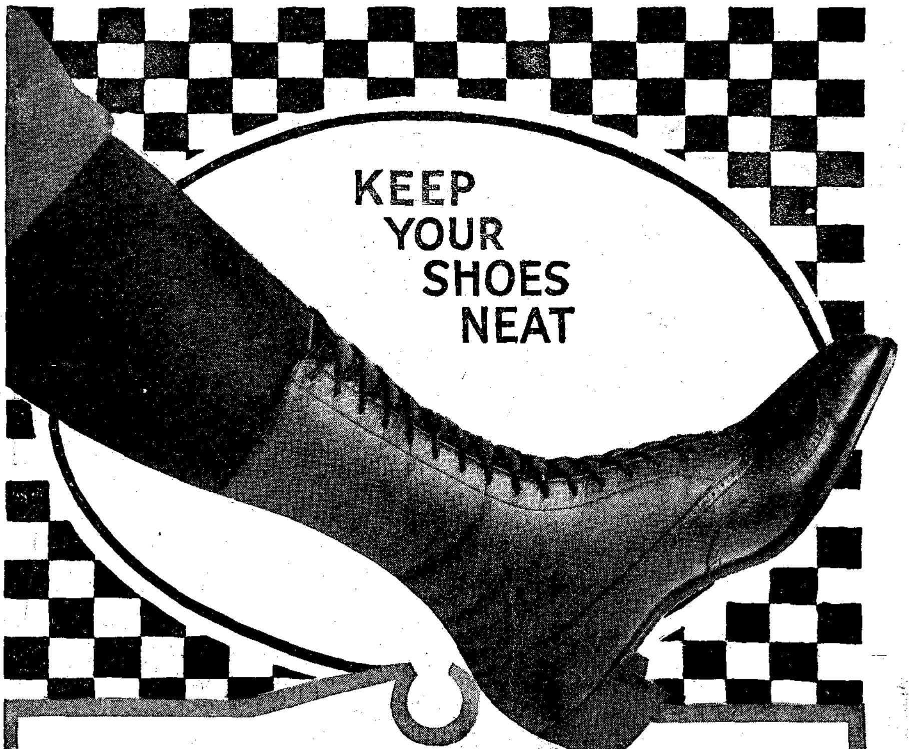
TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY CO. Philadelphia

German-Americans and other citizens may still love Goethe and Schiller, he says, but at the same time realize that to-day their language is the language of "Kaiserism" and *Kultur*, which "stands for everything that is low and mean and deceitful." He then proceeds:

> To-day the average American with average information knows that it was part of a preconceived plan of Kaiser Wilhelm and his band of Potsdam cutthroats to have German taught in our schools, to have German used in our churches, to have newspapers published in the German language which should exert an ever-increasing influence upon millions of people in America of German descent, who in turn would by their vote have a tremendous influence upon the political situations, gradually bringing about a turn of events highly favorable to the propagation of German autocracy in America.
>
> We are at war with Germany, with Germans who speak as their language the German language. It can no longer be said of our troops that "they are going and will soon give an account of themselves." They are already here. They have shown on numerous occasions that they have the true American spirit. They have never yet been defeated—no, not even by superior numbers. (I say this with some degree of pride, and I know it is pardonable.) But to-day the American Army does not consist alone of the men who are in France. Every American man, woman, and child, whether in America or abroad, is a soldier in our Army. We have all enlisted. Those at home must be just as much one-hundred-per-cent. Americans as those keeping eternal vigilance in the dead of night at the edge of No Man's Land. The man who has lived in America and still enjoys its advantages and promises, and can speak only the German language, is not a one-hundred-per-cent. American. He does not and will not comprehend our American ideals and standards.
>
> He bears watching. The man who prefers to speak German, even tho he can speak some English, is an enemy of the United States. Every American knows what should be done with him. Do you imagine that we allow our soldiers to speak the German language among themselves? I have never yet seen where they wanted to do it, but if they did, would we be right in allowing it? If I were to hear two men in America conversing in the enemy tongue, it would be my business to find out "why."

Turning to the heroic conduct of our fighting boys, who endure privations and suffer loss of limbs and eyesight without complaint, he says they should not be insulted on their return by hearing the German language spoken, seeing it in the German papers, or listening to it preaching Christianity. The lieutenant concludes:

> Yes, these are tremendous times. There was a time when we would have said of a man who so desired, that he was an American until he proved by his conduct that he was otherwise. To-day it is different. To-day we do not accept mere statements. To-day no man is a loyal American until he has proved himself to be one. What I mean to say is that to-day there is no passive Americanism, to-day every loyal American must be an active American willing to cooperate in every way for the promotion of Americanism, ready to do all in his power to advance the cause for which



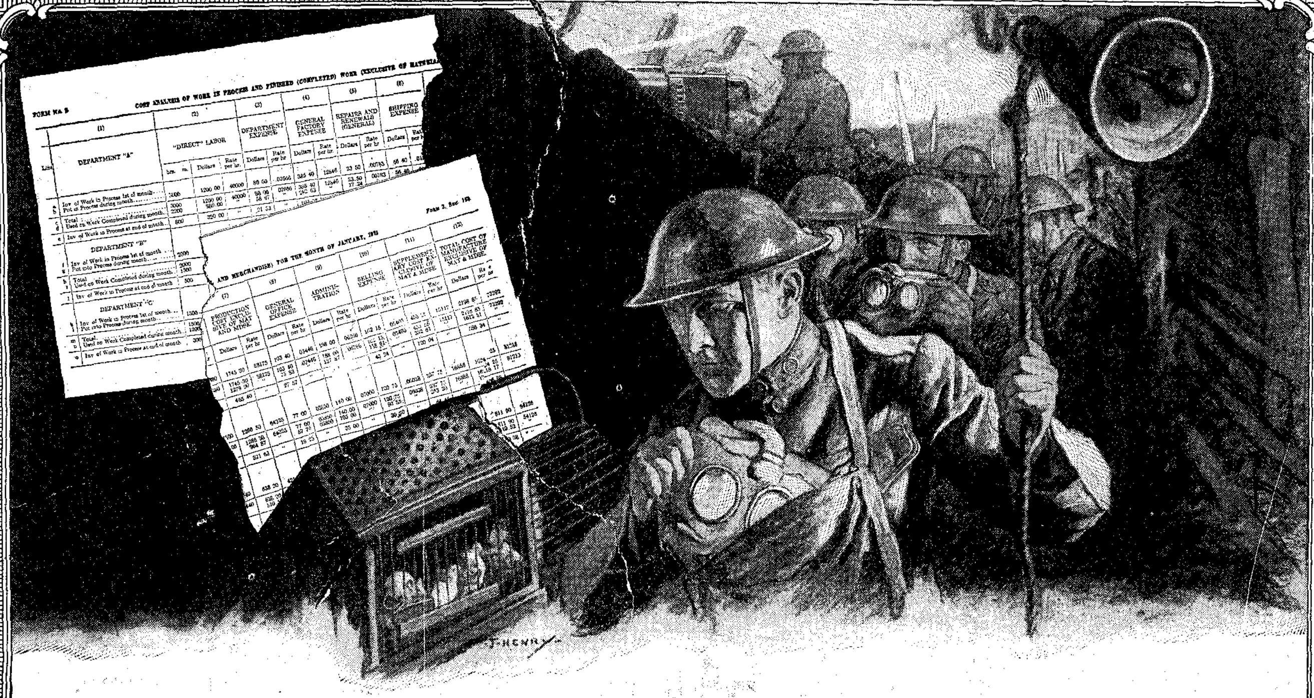
2 IN 1
SHOE
POLISHES

Liquids and Pastes—For Black, White, Tan and Ox-Blood (Dark Brown) Shoes

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

IT is just as important to choose a shoe polish which will keep the leather in good condition as it is to select one which will give a brilliant shine. 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes do both. They give a quick, perfect shine, keep the leather soft and pliable and thus add months of wear to your shoes. The use of 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes is the best way to economize on the present high prices of leather.

The F. F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS, LIMITED
BUFFALO, N.Y.
HAMILTON, CANADA



The Warning of the White Mice

THREE or four white mice peer out through the wires of a cage, in a front line trench "over there." A soldier near-by keeps a watchful eye on them.

Let even a trace of gas taint the air, and the mice, far more sensitive than man to the fumes, show distress. The soldier gives the alarm, masks are adjusted, the gas attack is defeated.

In every business there are gas attacks as insidious and dangerous as those of the trenches. There are also the white mice of business, to give warning, and there must be men on the alert, to discern the approaching peril and act quickly.

The gas attacks of business are costs that run up too high before they are perceived.

The white mice of business are the little cost sheets that tell an exact story of manufacturing and selling costs of a job, during a given period, or of a line of goods. One job may typify a thousand, and a small loss on one job may threaten a big loss, escaped only if the danger is seen and averted in time.

Our Hammermill Portfolios of office forms are valuable to manufacturers because they include cost forms, factory records and job sheets—helpful in meeting today's rising prices of materials and labor with accurately-kept cost figures. Only in this way can the responsible executive expect to arrive at a selling price which will get the business, and at the same time yield a profit.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have cut six colors from our line, and Hammermill Bond is now made in Pink, Blue, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, and in three finishes, producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect. Your printer knows this dependable, economically priced paper; and will welcome your instructions to use it for all your office printing—for this will enable him to give you satisfying service on every order.

There are more than thirty Hammermill Portfolios, containing time-saving, system-creating office forms, printed on Hammermill Bond, each portfolio applying to a different line of business. Write us, and we will send you the one that will be of greatest help to you. Any printer may have the complete set.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

NOVO

RELIABLE POWER

Keeps the Water Coming

"We just start her up in the morning and let her run—and we have mighty little trouble with her."

That's what T. J. George, general foreman, says about this Novo Type U Pumping Outfit owned by the Standard Bitulithic Company.

The accompanying photographs were taken near Elsmere, Delaware. The pump, driven by 4 H. P. Novo Engine, was pumping a 2-inch stream, 3700 feet, up grade, to a concrete mixer used in construction work on the Lincoln Highway.

This Novo Outfit was handling from 5000 to 5500 gallons of water a day, with practically no attention. The engineer of the mixer simply started the pump going, in the morning, and stopped it at night.

There's Novo Reliability for you—on the job, delivering the goods.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
855 Porter Street, Lansing, Michigan

Chicago Office
800 Old Colony Building

London Concrete Machinery Co.
London, Ontario
Canadian Distributors

Novo Type U Pumping Outfit

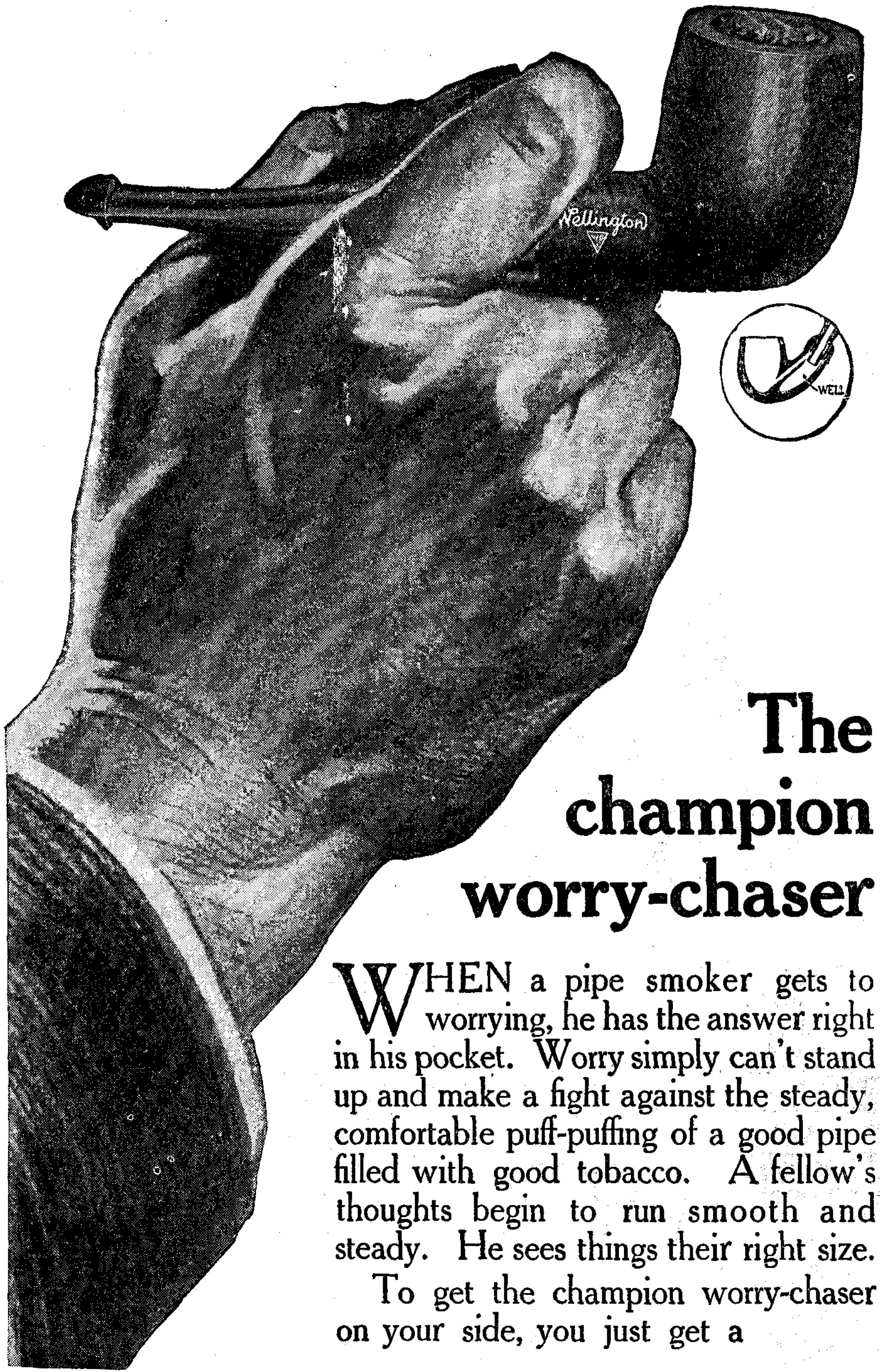
Novo Equipment includes, Hoisting, Pumping, Air Compressor Outfits and Saw Rigs, 1½ to 15 H. P. capacity. 75 types and sizes. Furnished to operate on gasoline or kerosene. Write for complete information.

we are struggling, and to suppress pro-Germanism and Pan-Germanism in whatever form it may appear.

When you go to conference you will meet many with whom I am acquainted, probably many who have loved ones over here. Tell them for me that they shall be proud of their American soldiers, and even if there will be those who will not return, as there will be, they should not mourn, but should have the same faith that their boys had, a faith in God, and in their cause, and an ever-readiness to do the thing that was expected of them.

Neither cooties nor shrapnel have any lasting effect on the cheerful spirit of the American soldier. He turns a smiling face to all the "fortunes of war," and proves himself a hero both at the front and in the hospital. This gratifying fact is finely illustrated in a letter written by Private A. B. Callow, of the 49th Company, United States Marine Corps, to a former associate in the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company of Pittsburg. One can scarcely believe that a wounded man could run on in this strain:

> I got hit with a little chunk of shrapnel in the last drive and am now resting my exceedingly weary limbs in a hospital. I have a fine iron hospital bed to sleep in; *beaucoup* bewitching little Red-Cross nurses flitting about, a phonograph right at the end of my bed, a hot shower-bath when I want it, *beaucoup* reading matter, and last but not least, old friend, a beer "parlor" right alongside of the building.
>
> I want to tell you, friend, that two or three days ago I wouldn't believe there were such luxuries in this country. There is as much difference between this hospital life and the one I had been leading as there is between Pittsburg and Chicago on Sunday. And that is some difference.
>
> A week before I came to the hospital, while I was at the front, I indulged me in a little cootie hunt and broke the record that day by finding fifty-two of them. Not a bad average, eh! That is not exaggeration. I had a fellow alongside of me counting them on an adding machine.
>
> When I hit this heaven I turned in all my clothes, and after they come through the incinerator I will have lost all my little pets. When I hit this place I had not washed my face, hands, or teeth for three weeks, and my breeches and blouse were all ripped and torn to pieces. I believe they thought I was one of those Moroccans that are fighting for the French.
>
> But, boy, you ought to see me now. I have had about "steen" hundred external water-baths and the same number internal beer-baths; my mustache curled up at the ends, hair combed, rest of the upper part of the body shaved, nice clean pair of pajamas and bath-robe on, with a Prussian Guard belt, that I got off a dead machine-gunner, around my waist.
>
> I have lots of souvenirs with me, and I have quite a time keeping them, as these hospital fellows all want to buy them from me. This is an American hospital, but there are all sorts here. At the chow-table to-night there were the following nationalities represented: French, American white man, American negro, French Moroccan, Russian, Italian and a Chinaman. Some gathering, eh! If I could just lingo a few of those tongues I would sure have some time. There are some of those d—— Huns



The champion worry-chaser

WHEN a pipe smoker gets to worrying, he has the answer right in his pocket. Worry simply can't stand up and make a fight against the steady, comfortable puff-puffing of a good pipe filled with good tobacco. A fellow's thoughts begin to run smooth and steady. He sees things their right size.

To get the champion worry-chaser on your side, you just get a

W D C TRADE MARK Wellington THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The W. D. C. triangle trademark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington, but also on pipes that we make of every other style, size and grade. Grade for grade, price for price, there is no better pipe made than a W. D. C.

You will take a lot of pleasure in your Wellington. It has a well that catches all moisture and tobacco crumbs. There is no wheezing or bubbling. No tobacco comes through into your mouth. All you get is clean, cool, dry smoke, which the top opening in the bit sends up away from your tongue.

The bowl of every Wellington is expertly made of genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process so that it breaks-in sweet and mellow. It is guaranteed against cracking or burning through. No wonder the Wellington is the most popular pipe in the world!

All good dealers sell Wellington Pipes in many sizes, shapes and grades from 75 cents up. Get one. You will be glad you did it.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers

Duofold Health Underwear

Two-fold Fabric

The Warmth of Wool

The Comfort of Cotton

An order for more Duofold from a Lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain included this comment:

"......I find it best for flying on active service in France, owing to the high altitude at which we fly in scout machines. In the flying game I find that the underwear one wears protects him best from the cold, damp air of 15,000 ft. and not the coats one wears over his uniform......"

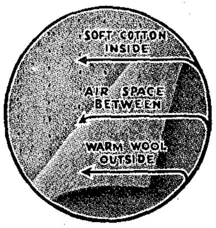
Warmth, protection, comfort—are all *yours* in *Duofold*.

Duofold Health Underwear Co.

Mohawk, N. Y.

New York, 846 Broadway **Chicago, 424 S. Wells St.**

National Underwear Standards: "Duofold" for cold weather; "Rockinchair" for warm weather.



Polish Up Your English

Get a vest-pocket copy of *Faulty Diction*. It will help you guard against embarrassing mistakes and inelegancies in your speech. Points out the common word-misusages. By mail, 25 cents. Dept. 805, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York.

ART MAGAZINE FOR ARTISTS and ART STUDENTS—Publishes cash art assignments, articles and lessons on *Cartooning, Designing, Illustrating, Lettering* and Chalk-talking. Criticises amateurs' work. Interesting, helpful, artistic. **Satisfaction guaranteed** or money refunded. 10c a copy, $1 a year. **Send $1 NOW, stamps or bill, to G.H.Lockwood, Editor, Dept.** 407 **Kalamazoo, Mich.**

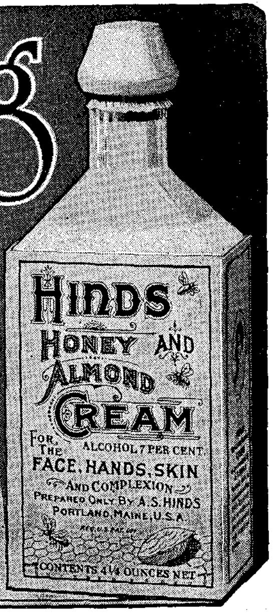
After Shaving

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream will make the skin soft and comfortable. 'Twill stop the smarting, heal the scraped or cut skin and even though you shave every day 'twill keep the face in fine condition. A few drops on the brush with the lather makes shaving easier. It prevents chapping.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c., Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 39c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere, or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory.

A. S. HINDS, 241 West St., Portland, Maine



here also. They keep them busy cleaning up the place. In this last drive I took some prisoners back to headquarters and while there guarded a herd of Hun wounded. There were some awful sights. This modern warfare maims a man up horribly. There was one German wounded who was a pitiful case especially to look at. Other Germans were sitting about, but made no attempt whatsoever to help him. We went up and helped him as best we could.

That is one of the many sights you see up there, and of course there are *beaucoup* of them about here in the hospital.

Do you know, these American boys are wonders. There are fellows in this ward with me with arms and legs off that are as cheerful and hilarious as any of us. There is one kid especially whose right hand was blown off just above the wrist by a hand-grenade who is making fun continually. They all seem to take it as a matter of course and count it as part of the game. And it is the same up at the front. I have seen fellows maimed up horribly, some mortally wounded, laughing and joking. In fact, I have ridden in the same ambulance with them. And they die the same way. In coming up to this last front I was with a fellow I had been "palling" a little with. He and I had come through the Château-Thierry affair without a scratch, and he was saying continually on our hike to this last front that he felt it in his bones that he was going to get his on this coming drive. And he did. Three machine-gun bullets through the stomach. I was with him when he died and he left with a smile on his face. He said, "What did I tell you? Part of the game, you know."

This letter is getting rather blue in spirit. I didn't mean it that way, tho I just wanted to show you the wonderful spirit these guys are showing over here. It is the typical American spirit. Everything is a game and there is a chance to be taken.

I don't expect to be here very long, as mine doesn't amount to much. They can keep me just as long as they want, as I have no kick coming. Say, Skotchie, I forgot to mention these American nurses. They are humdingers, I want to tell you. I have seen *beaucoup* of these French girls, and it did my heart good to lay my eyes on a trim, clean little American figure when I hit this place. And, Skotchie, these girls are all for you here. There isn't anything they won't do for you. There is one in my ward who certainly has my eye. She is a little queen and is from Boston. Me for the baked beans!

Stories of the fortunate deflection of bullets by carrying "good books" next the heart are often told in war-times, but it is the lot of few soldiers to be saved by the "toting" of a canteen. This odd experience happened to Corporal H. E. Hilty, A. E. F., who details the circumstances in the following letter to a friend in Los Angeles:

Am sending home my "wounded canteen" and will try, in a few words, to tell you its history and my experiences in the big battle that halted the *Boche* last Monday, before he even got a good start. Toward bedtime the order came to sleep with all our clothes on and have everything where we could get hold of it quickly. I even went one better and rearranged my pack, putting all my toilet articles in the top with my emergency rations, and made my bed so that when I got out I could roll

The Government Orders American Footwear to be Simplified, Economized and Standardized!

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSIST ON BRANDED SHOES

THE United States War Industries Board, whose duty it is to conserve every possible ounce of industrial energy and to effect every possible manufacturing economy, to help win the war, has established certain shoe making regulations that vitally concern shoe values and prices.

All shoes made after October 15, 1918, are to be graded according to retail prices.

A grade includes shoes retailing from $9.00 to $12.00.
B grade includes shoes retailing from $6.00 to $8.50.
C grade includes shoes retailing from $3.00 to $5.50.

No shoes are to be made to retail at over $12 the pair.

Every shoe must be stamped with the serial number of the manufacturer and the grade—A, B, or C, to which it has been appointed by the Government.

This standardization limits shoe manufacturers to the use of black, one shade of brown and white leathers. These cannot be used in combination. This will simplify tanning processes and eliminate all fancy, expensive and unstable leathers, release tanning equipment for other purposes, conserve labor and money invested.

Certain technical manufacturing restrictions are imposed that will limit the number and variety of styles that may be made. This will reduce the number of styles usually carried by dealers to meet individual fancies. With fewer styles to choose from, it will be easier and quicker to fit the customer. This should effect an economy in retail store keeping. The reduced man power will be better able to carry on the work of the nation and less capital will be tied up in slow moving, capricious shoe stocks.

Manifestly there will be several standards of value in each grade. All shoes marked "A" will legitimately belong in that grade by Government authorization. But—*the maximum meaning of "A" value will depend on who makes the shoe so marked.*

Now as never before it behooves the consumer to know the standing of the manufacturer who makes his shoes. *Now* it is vital to know if that manufacturer has been accustomed to making the bulk of his shoes in the highest grades or in lower grades.

It stands to reason that the manufacturer who has never employed anything but the finest materials, whose workmen have never made anything but the highest quality of shoes, who has special technical knowledge of how to secure the ultra refinements of fit and finish, is prepared to put the utmost quality in the "A" grade shoe.

The name of "Nettleton" has always stood for the very zenith of shoe craftsmanship. For over 40 years it has meant—the finest leathers tanned, the most stylish lasts, the most exquisite carefulness in making. Now it stands for highest possible values among "A" grade shoes.

Nettleton shoes will be made only in "A" grade.

The name "Nettleton" means highest quality.

Nettleton interpretation of "A" grade means the same careful workmanship that has always distinguished Nettleton footwear. It means the same careful selection of leathers, without blemish, of finest known tannage. It means we will cheerfully cooperate with the Government by conforming Nettleton workmanship to the limited number of styles and leathers that we are permitted to use, but that the utmost Nettleton skill and the highest quality materials allowed us will go into these models. These war time styles will include a choice of popular Nettleton lasts that permit the perfect fitting of every foot.

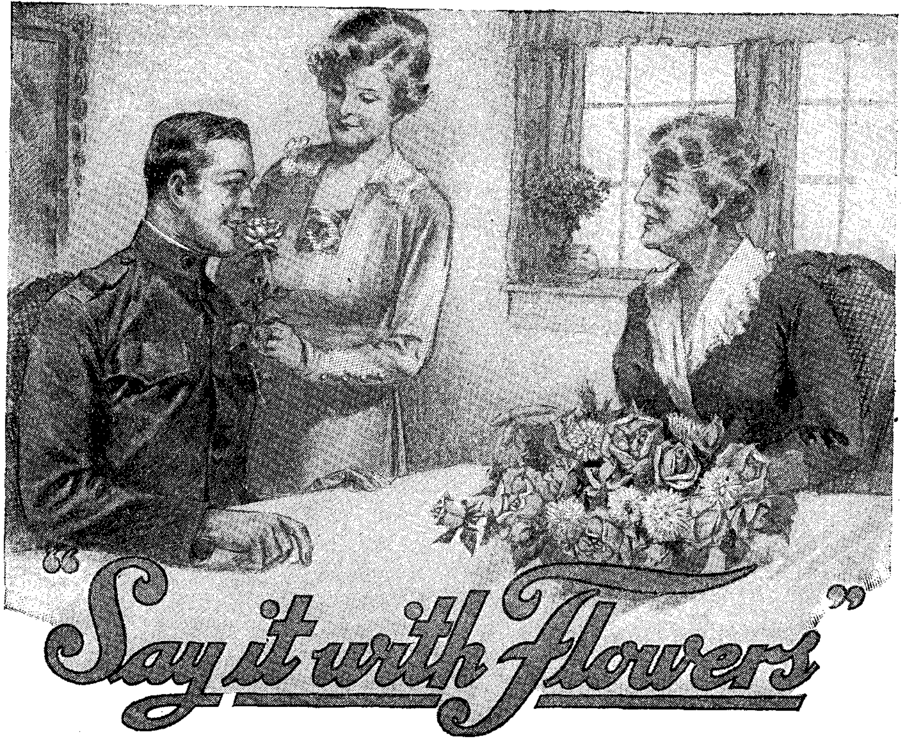
Today is the time to insist on branded shoes. "A" grade is protection within certain broad lines. Shoes branded "Nettleton" represent assured quality by the largest manufacturers in America of men's fine shoes exclusively.

Nettleton Shoes are sold by representative dealers throughout the country. Their stocks now include a limited quantity of Nettleton Shoes made before the Government order took effect. Men who appreciate the exclusive refinements of Nettleton workmanship are able today to exercise a broader choice and individual taste, than will be possible when these stocks are exhausted.

If you are not sure where Nettleton Shoes are to be had in your vicinity and are persuaded that the name Nettleton represents a definitely assured and desirable value, write direct to us here at the factory for booklet "Economy Through Quality" and the name of our agent nearest you.

U. S. Army officers have set the seal of their approval
on Nettleton Military Footwear Extraordinary

A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively



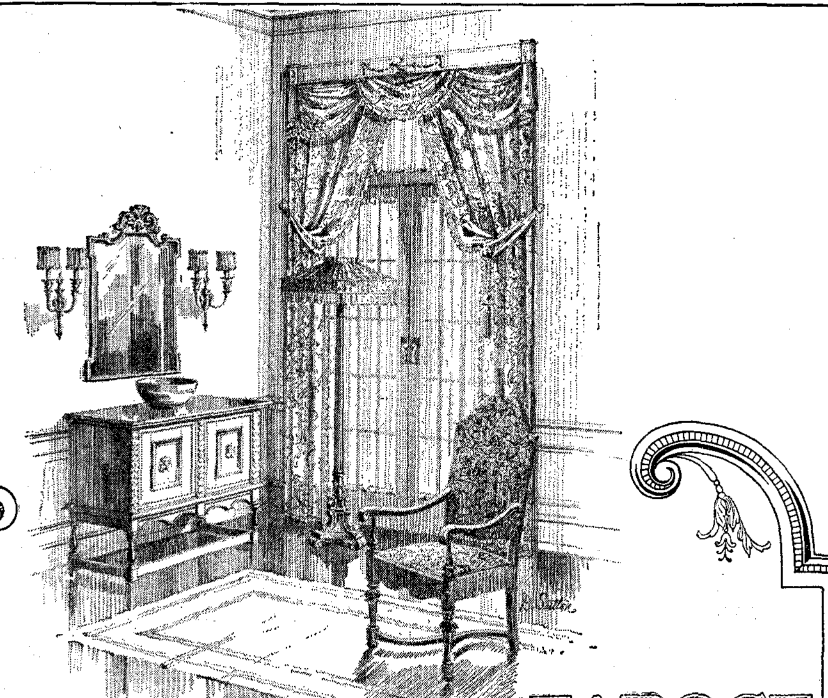
ROSES, Violets and the earlier blooming potted plants compete with late Chrysanthemum varieties, to dominate Thanksgiving displays in Flower shops everywhere. It's needless to say that flowers will contribute much to your Thanksgiving observance.

This Thanksgiving, perhaps, your soldier boy will be on furlough, or you'll entertain another soldier boy in his place. Think how much **he** will appreciate the presence of flowers there in your home.

Your florist is ready to handle Thanksgiving orders with infinite care as to details of arrangement. The cost will be small as you desire.

It's appropriate to send Thanksgiving Floral Remembrances

Flowers may be sent anywhere in the U. S. or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery



KAPOCK

—*for any chosen motif*

In drawing room, living room, boudoir or hall—wherever a special mode of decoration is desired—"KAPOCK" Drapery Fabrics are ideal. Soft, radiant shades with lasting silk-like finish.

GUARANTEED KAPOCK DECORATIVE FABRICS
Registered
"Not a Worm Silk"

Ask to see them at your favorite store.

Request your dealer to write us for free "KAPOCK SKETCH BOOK" suggesting practical decorations for your home. Look for basting thread trade mark in the selvage which identifies genuine "Kapock" Fabrics

A. THEO. ABBOTT & CO., Dept. T, Philadelphia

it up and strap it into the pack-carrier without losing any time at all.

Had only been asleep a short time when I awoke with a start to hear a roaring as if every gun in the universe had opened up at once. Every one in the barrack was up and I didn't waste any time in carrying out my program. Had just about completed rolling my pack when I heard the sergeant calling for his detail, so I got into my equipment of belt, pack, gas-mask, steel helmet, and two bandoleers of cartridges and was off. Outside it looked as if hell had broken loose. The night was inky black and broken in all directions by the flash of guns and exploding shells, while the noise was deafening. The report of the guns, the exploding shells, the whistle of them overhead and the scream of the shrapnel and shell-fragments combined to make one mighty roar. But soon my ears got accustomed to it and I could distinguish the various sounds. After going about a hundred yards my eyes were burning and watering and my throat was dry from the smoke, and fearing there might be gas about, which there was in small quantities, I stopt long enough to adjust my mask and then proceeded to my post. Another man was to be there too, and he did not arrive, so I started to look around for shelter, but I knew of none and naturally didn't find any.

As we were supposed to keep up a *laision* with the next post where the sergeant was, I crouched by a tree to sort of get a hold of myself and decide what to do, for I couldn't keep up the *laision* myself and watch the post too. While crouching there the shells were breaking everywhere. How anybody could live out there I don't know, unless the good Lord sure enough loved them.

But while debating as to what I should do, the *Boche* decided for me. A shell broke directly across the road, not over fifteen feet in front of me, and as I ducked my head to get what protection I could from my helmet, something hit me on the right hip with force enough that I rolled completely over before I could stop. I straightened out my right leg and it was still in working order. So I got up and was surprized that I could stand with only a little pain. I got a hold of my gun and took a few steps about and could hardly realize that I was still all there. Next I gingerly put my hand back, expecting to feel blood. Well, it was all wet, but cold, and I knew well I wasn't that cold-blooded, and then proceeded to forget about it. Toward dawn the firing increased in volume, just before the *Boche* advanced. And his surprize and defeat by the Americans you have all read about.

When it was daylight I started in to examine myself, and the canteen I am sending tells the story of my escape from a serious wound much better than I ever could. As you will notice, the piece of shell-fragment hit the very thickest place it could. The edge of the cup was hit first, and then the fact that the canteen was full of water helped slow it up. Coming out, it again struck the edge of the cup, and last but not least, the double canvas that fastens the cover to the belt. This was barely penetrated. Notice also that the end of the fragment is covered with aluminum from the cup.

Can't let you see what it did to me, but I have a black and blue spot about as big as the size of the cup on my hip directly over the hip joint. So all together I think I was pretty lucky and would not trade that night of thrills for anything, but wouldn't bid a cent for another.

When a Preventable Accident is a Crime

Before the war a preventable motor car or motor truck accident—if no one was hurt—was merely an inconvenience and an extravagance.

Usually the burden fell upon the insurance company.

Now a preventable motor car or motor truck accident is a crime.

It means an additional drain upon steel, upon labor, to supply new parts, and a burden on over-taxed transportation.

Criminal wastage means clogging the national machinery, placing obstacles in the way of winning the war.

Were not Weed Chains so absolutely necessary, if there was any way to get along without them, and escape accidents and the destruction of tires, the problem would be simple.

Failure to use chains on slippery roads means multiplying accidents. Non-creeping chains cut the tires to pieces.

Reckless use of Weed Chains means there will not be enough to meet the needs of war, and of motor cars and motor trucks necessary to essential industries.

Every pound of steel is needed to do important work

"If You Please"

You Are Asked to Subscribe to This Pledge:

To save gasoline I will stop my engine when I leave my car idle.

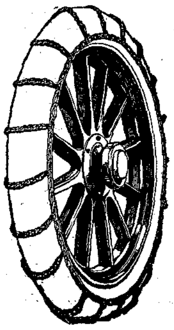
To save my Weed Chains I will use my car in bad road weather only when necessity compels.

If I use my car when roads are slippery I will not leave the garage without putting on my Weed Chains.

To safeguard against accidents and repairs, I will put on my Weed Chains at the first drop of rain.

To prolong the life of my Weed Chains I will take them off the moment the roads are safe; later I will make sure they are cleaned and dried.

Weed Chains for Pneumatic Tires

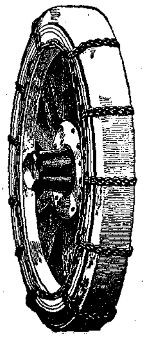


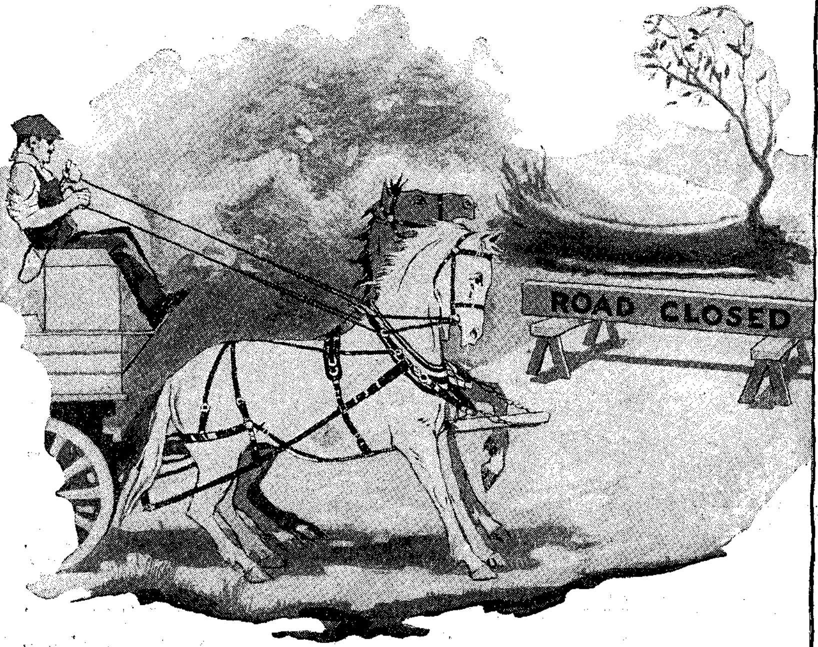
Save Your Weed Chains as You Save Gasoline

American Chain Company, Inc.

Bridgeport, Connecticut

Weed Chains for Solid Tires





No Passing Through

The main road—the only good one for miles around. A tree falls across it—and traffic is paralyzed. You don't want to go around. Bad luck indeed.

It's more than bad luck when it occurs in your own body. Constipation can wreck your system, because *there isn't any way around.* Food waste collects in your lower intestines and blocks the passage. Leave it there, and it stagnates and causes increased fermentation and production of poisonous substances, which are absorbed into the blood and carried all over the body.

But the Nujol Treatment will help Nature to clear the passage, easily, smoothly and harmlessly. Pills, salts, castor oil, mineral waters, *may* clear the way temporarily, but they are attended by griping pains, weakening of the muscles of the intestines, induction of abnormal dryness, all of which increase liability to another and more serious traffic jam before long.

Police your own body-traffic with Nujol. Pass your food waste out of your system at regular hours, just as you wash your face at *habitual* times. Nujol is not a drug. It acts easily, harmlessly, naturally. Nature intends your bowels to be regular. A bottle of Nujol on the shelf of the medicine cupboard will remind you to *help* them in the natural way. Ask your druggist.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists in U. S. and Canada. Insist on Nujol. You may *suffer* from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Nujol For Constipation
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Write for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger," to Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 Broadway, New York City.

"Regular as Clockwork"

Nujol
For Constipation
Nujol

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Time to Cut It.—" Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated? "
" No, I think it should be harvested."—*Boston Transcript.*

Can This Be True?—A cynical bachelor says that when a girl asks time to consider she wants to consider her chances of getting another fellow.—*Boston Transcript.*

Military Exercise.—" My daughter is taking fencing lessons and you should see how she can feint."
" That's nothing. You ought to see how mine can throw a fit."—*Baltimore American.*

A Proper Start.—" So your husband refused to buy you an automobile? "
" Not exactly refused; he said I ought first to become familiar with machinery in general, so he bought me a sewing-machine."—*Boston Transcript.*

Has Another Think Coming.—PICKPOCKET (visiting friend in jail)—" I hired a lawyer for you this morning, Slim, but I had to hand him my watch as a retainer."
PAL—" And did he keep it? "
PICKPOCKET—" He thinks he did."—*Buffalo Express.*

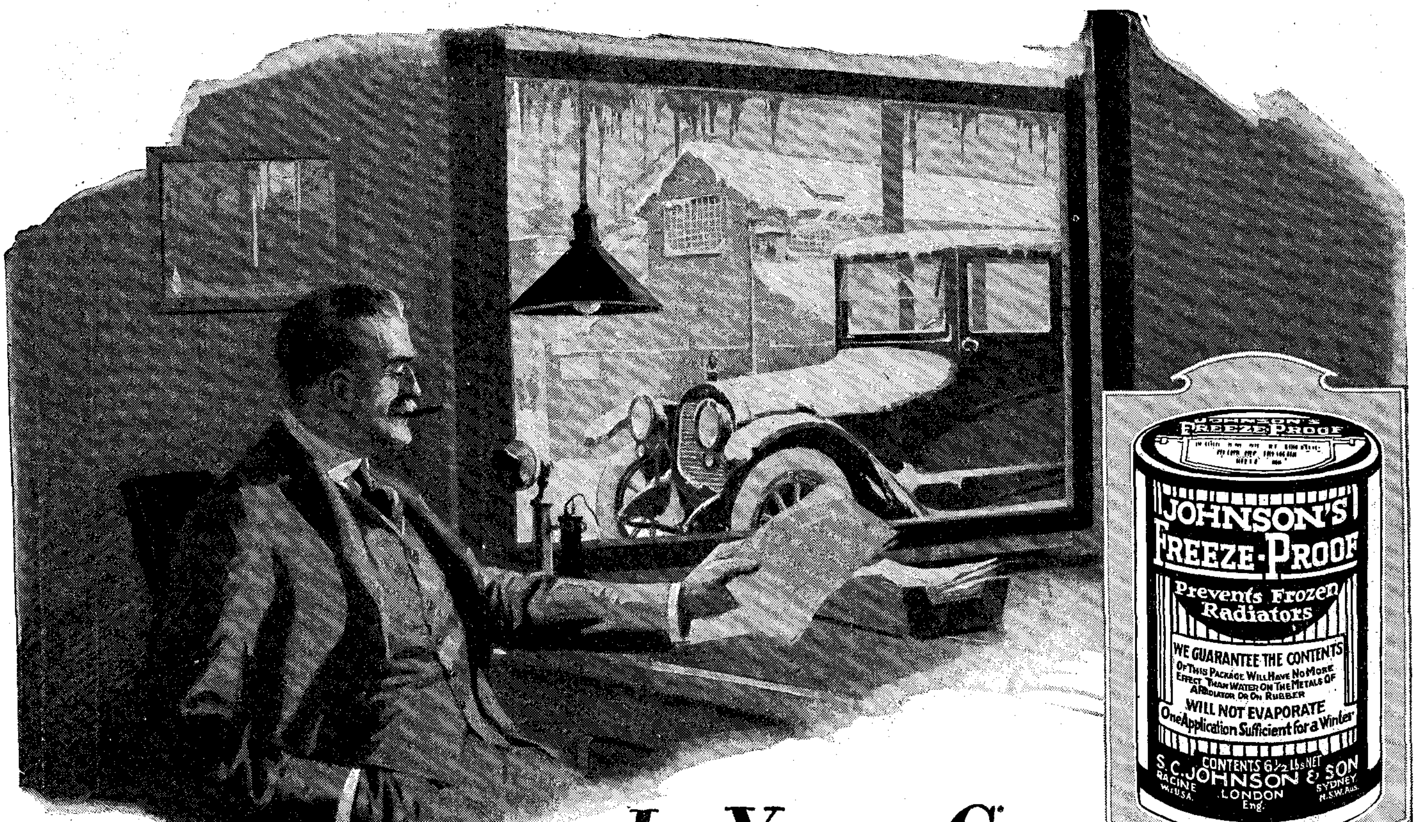
Isn't It Awful?—" What is the matter now? " asked her mother.
" Matter enough, I should say. Now that we poor girls are making enough money in the munition-factories to buy a lot of clothes we have to wear overalls."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Hurry Call for Doctors.—BACON—" I saw by the paper that at one station in France Salvation Army girls make and serve 2,000 doughnuts a day to our soldiers."
EGBERT—" Well, I saw they were calling for more doctors and nurses Over There."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

History's Verdict.—THE KAISER—" You told me they had no ships, but they are here. You told me they could not charter any ships, but they are here. What ship brought them? "
ADJUTANT-GENERAL—" The *Lusitania,* your Majesty."—*Kansas City Star.*

A Fair Exchange.—MAID (from next door)—" Mr. Jones sends his compliments, and would you please shoot your dog, as it keeps him awake? "
MR. SNAPP—" Give my respects to Mr. Jones and tell him I shall greatly be his debtor if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano."—*Boston Transcript.*

Helping the Food Administrator.—One industrious war-gardener is pictured as working busily and reflecting on the virtue of raising his own food-supply.
" If everybody grew his own vegetables and ate less meat," he soliloquized, " we'd put old Bill on the bum in a hurry. This is tough work, but I'll stick to it if it kills me. I'm with Hoover on this."
At this point a fine assortment of earthworms was unearthed. The digger's reflections immediately shifted to a shady stream and the final scene shows him happily fishing.
" Oh, well," he reflects to soothe his conscience, " vegetables or fish; it's all the same to Mr. Hoover."—*War-Garden Guyed.*


JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF
Prevents Frozen Radiators
WE GUARANTEE THE CONTENTS OF THIS PACKAGE WILL HAVE NO MORE EFFECT THAN WATER ON THE METALS OF A RADIATOR OR ON RUBBER
WILL NOT EVAPORATE
One Application Sufficient for a Winter
CONTENTS 6½ lbs NET
S. C. JOHNSON & SON
RACINE WIS. U.S.A.
LONDON Eng.
SYDNEY N.S.W. Aus.

Is Your Car Protected With Radiator Insurance?

DON'T let radiator trouble and worry interfere with your business or mar your pleasure. Use Johnson's Freeze-Proof, then forget there is such a thing as a frozen radiator. Leave your radiator uncovered on the coldest day—leave your car at night in an unheated garage—*It Can't Freeze.*

JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF

is the logical anti-freeze preparation to use. It is inexpensive—does not evaporate—is non-inflammable—easy to use—and guaranteed.

Does Not Evaporate

Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not evaporate or steam so one application is sufficient for the whole winter. It raises the boiling point of water 20° to 40°—chances of overheating are reduced correspondingly.

Truck and fleet owners will find Johnson's Freeze-Proof a great time and money saver. Your trucks will always be on the job, and in the coldest weather it will be "Business as Usual" for you.

Farmers will find Johnson's Freeze-Proof a utility product—for automobiles—tractors—gas engines—trucks—and electro lighting and heating plants.

Do It Now!

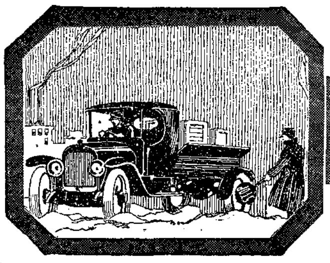
Don't wait until zero weather to protect your car. Decide now to use Johnson's Freeze-Proof purchase your supply from your dealer and read and follow the directions carefully.

A little time spent now cleaning the radiator and putting on new hose connections will save you unlimited time, trouble, worry and expense during the winter months.

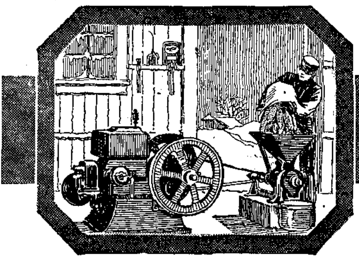
One package will protect a **Ford** to 5° below zero, and two packages will protect a Ford to 50° below zero. See scale on package. Cost $1.50 per package in U. S. A. East of Rockies. Get it from your local dealer.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

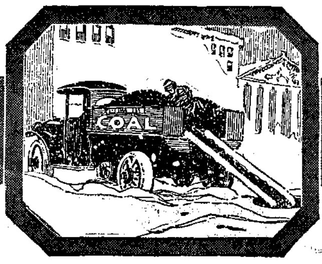
For Delivery Cars



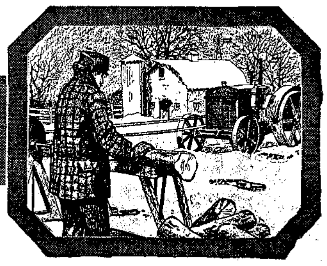
For Gas Engines



For Trucks



For Tractors



Avoid Substitutes
Look for "Champion"
on the Porcelain

CHAMPION
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CHAMPION

Champion, 7/8-18
Price $1.00

Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs

More continuous service will be required of all motor vehicles during the period of the war.

Their transportation value is an incalculable asset to individual owners, and in the aggregate, to the nation.

Owners are therefore husbanding their cars with greater carefulness—

They are wisely insuring maximum engine efficiency by using the spark plug that experience has irrefutably demonstrated to be superior, the spark plug with the name "Champion" on the porcelain as well as on the box.

Look for this name there and you will protect yourself against substitutes. Most dealers are anxious to call it to your attention.

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

Not the Same.—BACON—" Did you say he awoke one day to find himself famous? "

EGBERT—" No, I did not. I said he dreamed he was famous and then woke up."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

His Own Fault

Man's hair turns gray before woman's,
That's known in every clime,
The explanation's easy, for
He wears his all the time.
—*Punch Bowl.*

Mice Becoming Useful. — VISITORS — " You don't keep a cat? "

HOST—" Not now. You see, the women have invaded all the professions, so the wife thinks we ought to have a few mice, in case of burglars."—*Judge.*

Did His Best.—" So," sobbed Ilma Vladoffovitchskioffsky, " Ivan Nine-spotski died in battle. You say he uttered my name as he was dying? "

" Part of it," replied the returned soldier —" part of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Mail Service, Anyhow.—WILLIE HOHENZOLLERN (after Berlin fell)—" But, mein friendt, I want to write a letter to papa."

YANKEE GUARD—"Nothin' doin', Heinie. We don't have asbestos stationery around here."—*Indianapolis Star.*

One on the Rabbit.—" You seem to have lost your faith in a rabbit's foot."

" Well," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, " I done thought it over. An' de more I thought, de more I couldn't figger dat de rabbit wot furnished de foot had been lucky for his ownse'f."—*Washington Star.*

Fighting Word in Pittsburg.—" What shall we name the baby? " asked Nick Patsisogsky, of Pittsburg, when his relatives and friends gathered to attend the christening.

Daniel Locrek, a cousin of the proud father, said " Wilhelm," and the christening ended in a free-for-all fight.—*Indianapolis News.*

From a Future Novel.—Their eyes metski.

With a great sobovitch she sank into his armski.

" Cursakoff youski ! " he criedovitch.

He kissigoffed her againski and againski.

" Ahaski ! " she sneerediski, " at lastervitch we have meteroffski ! "

" Gawdski," he exclaimed, " all my life I have beenovitch a damphoolski ! "—*Life.*

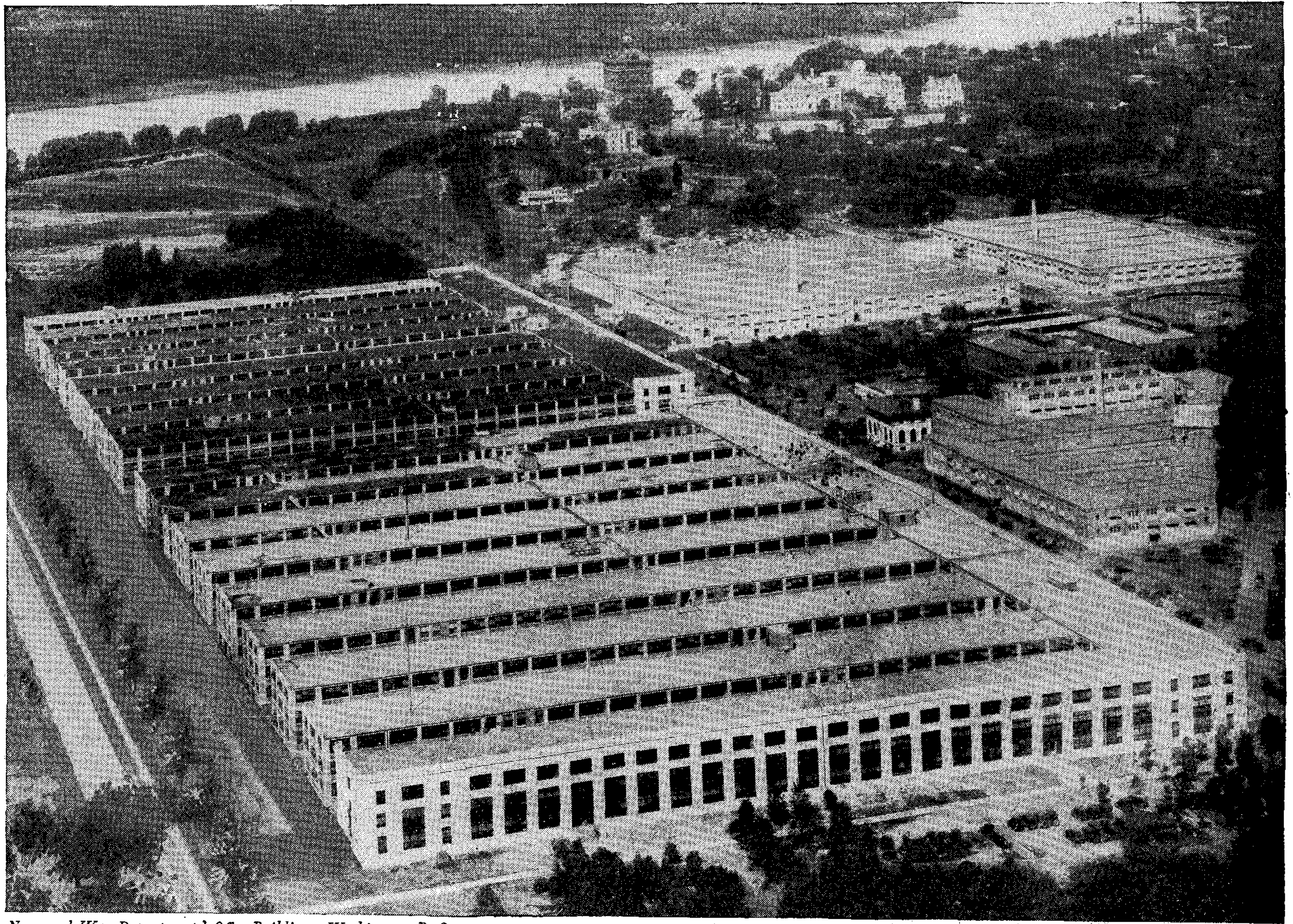
Wilhelm No Piker.—Attila the Hun was a piker—a poor, doddering, inefficient, tender-hearted old fuss-budget. We have learned that during the last four years. No pep. No science. No poison-gas.

How did Weyler earn that terrific reputation that he had in 1898? He was a quiet, law-abiding, carpet-slippered old Spanish gentleman, and as harmless as a bowl of bread and milk. What did he know of brutality?

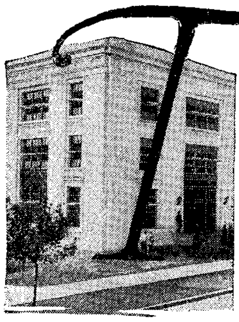
Villa, dead or alive, used to pose as some pumpkins in the realm of polite butchery. Where did he get that stuff? He was only a movie crook.

Nero got away with a lot of notoriety in his time as a first-class, all-around blackleg, but he was only an amateur.

For further particulars address W. Hohenzollern, 1313 Main Street, Potsdam.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*



Navy and War Departments' Office Buildings, Washington, D. C. *Turner Construction Co., Engineers and Constructors*



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Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
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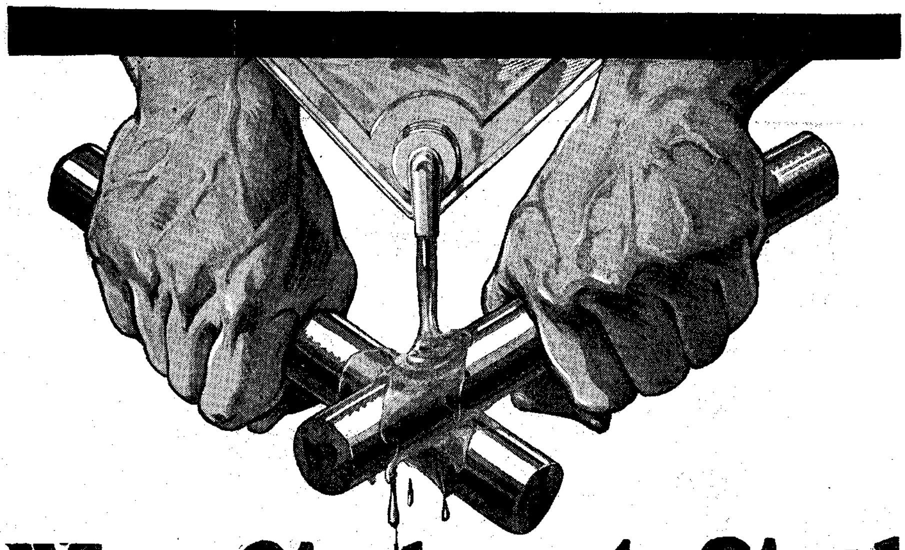
Ford Patrol Assembly Plant, Kearney, N. J.

Fenestra

SOLID STEEL WINDOWS



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Rub two highly-polished bars of finest steel together. *Without* oil or with an inferior oil you will get *friction.*

With a quality oil at the places of contact, you could rub till doomsday, but the bars would never wear out. The oil literally spreads a film between the places of contact and keeps the metal separated.

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This is why you should see to it that the lubricating oil in your motor is a quality oil, why you should use Havoline Oil.

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Your motor, bearings, and cylinder must be protected by oil that does not break—no matter what the weather or speed at which you drive, no matter how hot the engine becomes. You can depend upon Havoline.

There is no practical way to test motor oil unless you use it in your automobile. No "free sample" will prove anything, except to the expert analytical chemist. But if the experience of a vast majority of the better class of car owners all over the country is worth anything, you can empty your crank-case today, clean it out with kerosene, buy a can of Havoline, fill up your motor, and start her running. You'll be surprised at the new lease of life your good old car will take, running on Havoline. You may find it necessary to drive your present car next year, and the year after that. The oil you use is important to the life of your car, whether you continue to drive it yourself or want a good price for it when you sell it or trade it in.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 30.—Paris reports spirited engagements west of St. Fergeux and advances on the north bank of the Oise and east of Monceau-le-Neuf. There is a comparative lull in fighting on the British fronts.

West of the Meuse General Pershing's men capture Aincreville and hills beyond.

October 31.—The British Second Army and French and Belgian divisions launch an attack on a wide front along the Scheldt and push their way east of Tournai, the enemy falling back rapidly. Every objective was carried and 1,000 prisoners taken by the British.

A violent German counter-attack west of St. Fergeux is repulsed by the French, who in two days capture 1,453 men.

American troops advance their line north of Grandpré and occupy the Bellejoyeuse Farm and the southern edges of the Bois des Loges.

November 1.—In spite of resistance, says the Paris official report, the enemy was forced to give up ground in the region of Banogne and Recouvrance. In conjunction with the Americans, French troops on the Aisne front captured Rilly-aux-Oise. Farther south the Aisne is crossed and Semuy and Voncq carried in sharp fighting. East of Vouziers a foothold is gained on Les Alleux plateau and the western outskirts of the Vandy Wood are reached. Several hundred prisoners and a number of guns are taken.

In the course of operations west of the Preseau-Valenciennes road the British capture between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans. During October their forces in France capture 49,000 men, including 1,200 officers, 925 guns, 7,000 machine guns and 670 trench mortars.

West of the Meuse the Americans advance about three miles and take 3,000 prisoners.

November 2.—Under Franco-American attacks between the Aisne and the Meuse the Germans break into full retreat. Pursuing the enemy, the Allies advance four miles in the center of the fourteen-mile front. On the right the Americans capture eight villages, sixty cannon, and many prisoners. Semuy is taken on the left, and the south bank of the Ardennes Canal is reached. Farther south, after capturing Bois Vandy and the village of Ballay, the troops reach the outskirts of Les Alleux, Quatre Champs, and La Croix-aux-Bois.

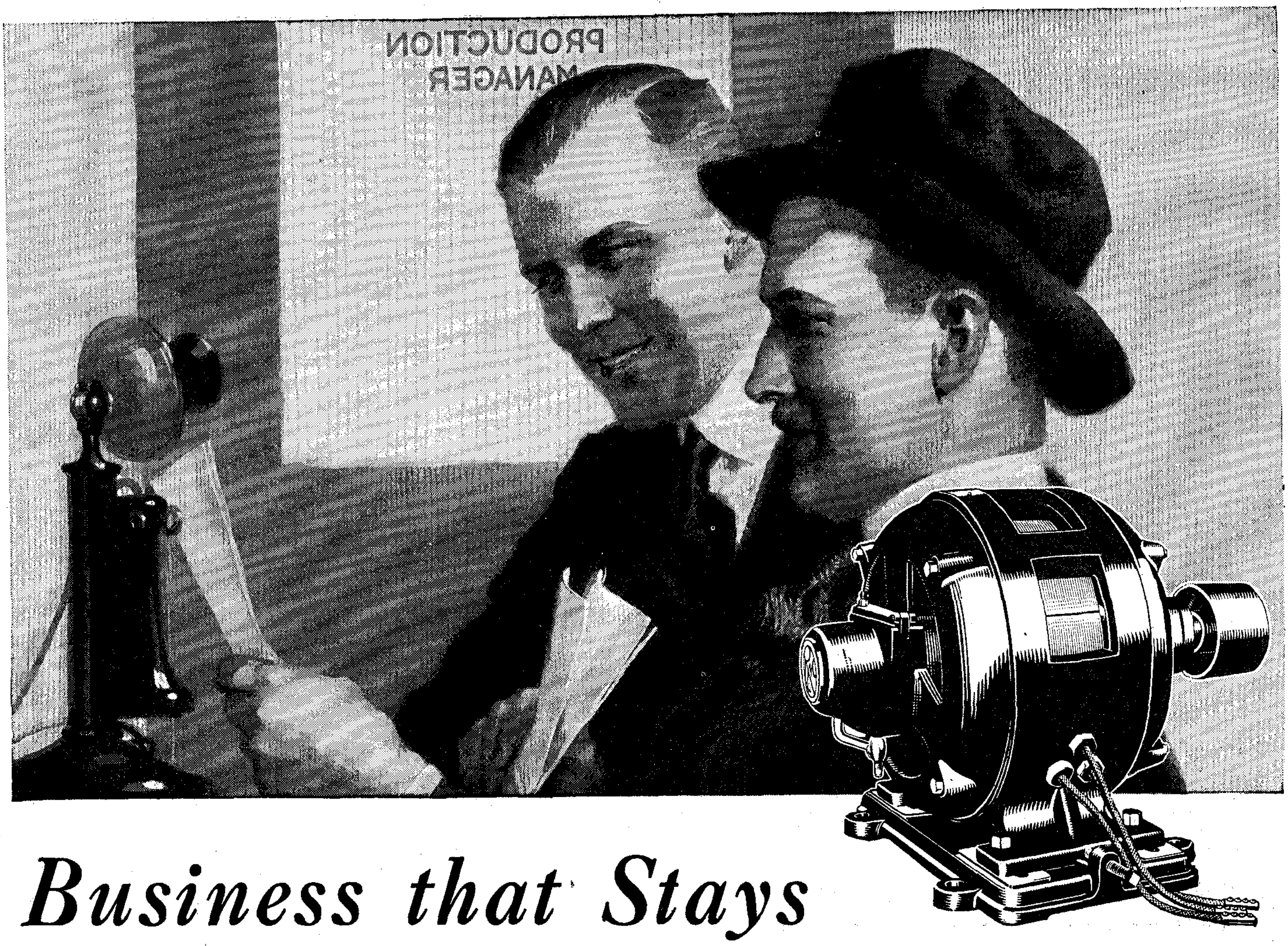
General Haig's men surround and occupy Valenciennes and push a mile beyond the city. East of Valenciennes they hold the village of Marly and advanced detachments enter St. Saulve.

November 3.—Official dispatches show the Germans in full retreat on three fronts. French and Americans sweep ahead on a fifty-mile-front line above Verdun. The Argonne region is cleared and additional prisoners and stores captured. The Belgians advance thirteen miles along the Dutch border and reach the approaches to Ghent. South and west of Valenciennes the British are pursuing and inflicting heavy losses on the fleeing enemy.

General Pershing announces that in driving forward three miles west of the Meuse, 4,000 prisoners, including four battalion commanders and their staffs, are taken by the Americans.

Since the great offensive began on July 15, Paris reports, the Allied armies have captured 362,355 men, including 7,990 officers, as well as 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, and 3,907 mine-throwers.

November 4.—General Haig reports that,



Business that Stays

The business that stays is the business that pays. Business that has to be turned away is no more profitable than business which never presented itself.

When the sales manager goes to the production manager and knows that the factory will take care of him on every order, it makes a big hit with him, the production manager himself, and the others in the front office.

It all gets down to a matter of adequate production, of keeping every machine operating at top speed through efficient driving equipment—a consideration particularly worth while in these days of unusual demand.

Hence the great and growing demand for Robbins & Myers Motors in a thousand industries. These are the motors that keep wheels turning, speed the work, increase output, make workers contented, insure profits.

Robbins & Myers Motors have been doing this for twenty-one years. In this time the name has come to be a guarantee of motor dependability, whether the size of the motor be 1-40 or 30 horsepower.

For the same reason, makers of the better motor-driven devices equip their product with R&M Motors. To be Robbins & Myers equipped is a sign of the best, whether the device be a washing machine or vacuum cleaner for the home, an addressing or mailing machine for the office, or a coffee grinder or meat chopper for the store.

Dealers who sell R&M Motors or R&M equipped products have learned that they stay sold. And the sale that stays is the sale that pays.

Power users, electrical-device manufacturers and dealers find in Robbins & Myers Motors an unusual value of performance, quality and salability.

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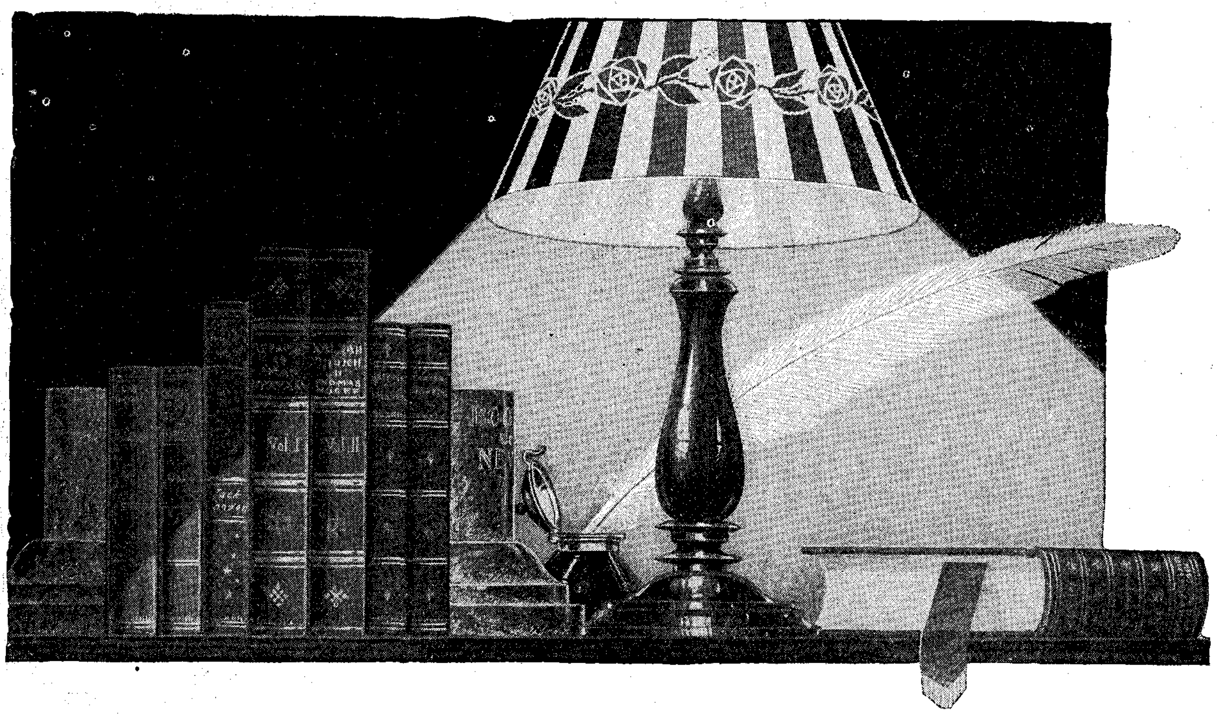

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The Arlington Works, 725 Broadway, N. Y.	Ivory Py-ra-lin and Cleanable Collars
Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	Paints, Pigments, Acids & Chemicals
Du Pont Dyestuffs Co., Wilmington, Delaware	Coal Tar Dyestuffs

DU PONT

breaking deeply into the enemy positions along a thirty-mile front, the British capture more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

Clearing the last of the wooded defenses west of the Meuse, the Americans start a new attack against the enemy's line east of the river. On Pershing's flank Gouraud's army force the Germans to fall back behind the Ardennes Canal to Le Chesne.

The American First Army, states another dispatch, has passed beyond Stenay and is now striking for Sedan. The advance is within a mile and a quarter of Beaumont. Further west the troops reach Vernières, about ten miles northeast of Vouziers.

In Picardy the enemy is thrown back from two or three miles and half the Mormal Forest is wrested from him, the troops sweeping in force across the Sambre-Oise Canal.

A correspondent on the Verdun front states that General Pershing's forces have taken over 5,000 prisoners in the present movement and occupied about forty villages in the territory reconquered from the Germans.

November 5.—London reports the Germans retreating on a seventy-five-mile front from the Scheldt to the Aisne. The Allies have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavay, eight miles west of Maubeuge. They are now within two miles of Bavay and have captured the whole of Mormal Forest.

American forces take Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, east of the Meuse, and occupy the hills on the east bank of the river. The enemy's resistance is reported broken to the point of demoralization.

General Haig announces that twenty-five German divisions have been beaten in the last two days' battle. Between the Oise and the Meuse the French gain six miles at some points and smash the Hunding defense line.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

October 30.—While the enemy is stubbornly resisting, states an official dispatch from Rome, he has been unable to stem the victorious onslaught of Italian and Allied troops. Diaz's men advance six miles, reaching the foe's great base of Vittorio, twelve miles beyond the Piave. On the left wide gains carry them far into the mountains, while on the right the drive spreads to the Adriatic as new forces cross the lower Piave. Thirty-three thousand prisoners, 100 villages, and hundreds of guns have been captured.

October 31.—The Italian troops sweep northward fifteen miles through the Venetian Alps and reach Ponte nell' Alpi, four miles northeast of the enemy's base of Belluno on the Upper Piave. Through the capture of the mountain pass of Vadal, the retreat of fifteen Austrian divisions operating between the Brenta and the Piave is cut off. East of the Piave the enemy is completely routed and "the successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous." The number of prisoners captured exceeds 50,000 and over 300 guns have been counted.

November 1.—The Austrians are in utter rout on the east half of the battle-line. In the mountains the foe's defense is faltering and he is hurled back eight miles by an Italian drive west of the Piave.

November 2.—Rome reports the Austrians fleeing from Udine, fifty miles east of the Piave. On every sector of the 125-mile front the enemy is giving way before the smashing blows of the Allies. Eighty thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been counted up to this date.

An official Bern telegram received at

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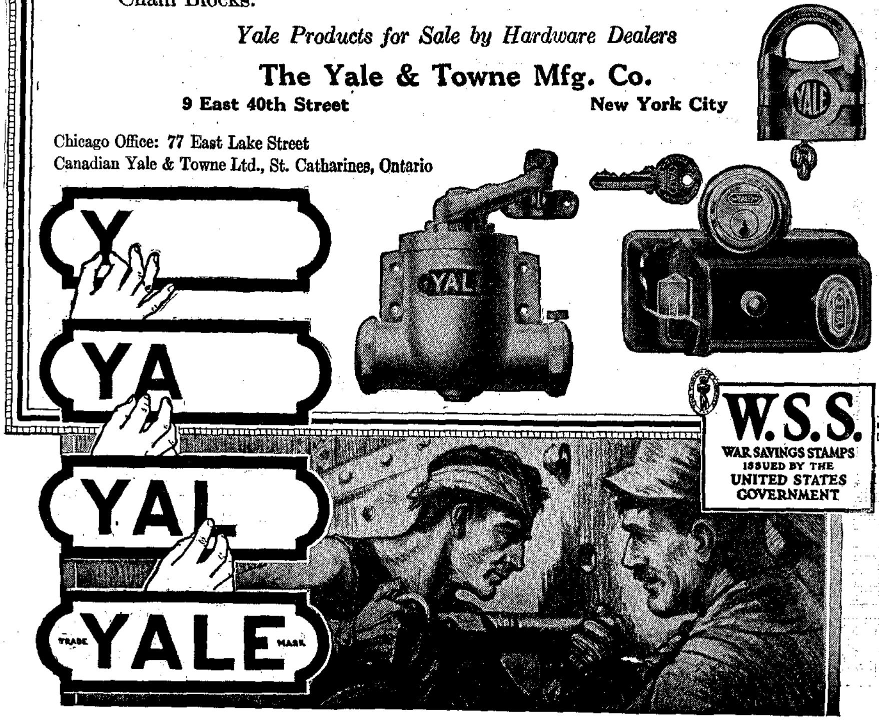
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CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

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Happiness Here Below depends so largely on *one's point of view* that *it pays to cultivate optimism*. Read Walter DeVoe's "LITTLE STUDIES IN SELF-HEALING." $1.10 postpaid from **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**, New York.

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Would you write a jingle for $150? It might be worth it to us. Nine prizes —$150, $100, $75, $25 and five $10, to be awarded Dec. 15th for short rhymes which best feature ZYMOLE TROKEYS. Used wherever voices are used. Keep the voice fit. Not cough drops —but mildly antiseptic throat pastilles of real worth. At all druggists.

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Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

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On the Market 10 years

Washington says Vienna regards the situation on the Italian front as absolutely hopeless. Seventy-three divisions are said to have mutinied and quit the battle-field, and American troops have landed at Pola.

November 3.—Rome announces the capture of Trent and Trieste, and whole regiments of Austrians surrendering during the advance. Italian cavalry have entered Udine, fifty miles beyond the Piave.

November 4.—Before the armistice went into effect at 3 P.M., November 3, states an official dispatch from Rome, 300,000 Austrian soldiers and not less than 5,000 guns had been captured by the victorious Italian armies.

London reports that the Italians have landed at Zara, Dalmatia, and Washington gets official information of their advanced guards occupying Scutari in Albania. East of the Piave, 16,000 prisoners are taken.

November 5.—Trieste advices note that Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian islands of Lissa and Lagosta and at Fiume and hoisted the Italian flag.

Rome now estimates that 500,000 prisoners were taken before the armistice went into effect and that the booty includes 250,000 horses.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 30.—A dispatch from the Verdun front reports a banner day in American aviation. Various enemy points of troop concentrations were attacked and twenty-one German machines downed.

October 31.—London reports sixty-four enemy machines destroyed and fifteen driven down out of control on the Western Front. Eighteen British machines are missing.

November 1.—Rome official advices note that great numbers of airplanes are preceding the Italian troops and operating their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns.

It is officially admitted at Berlin that serious damage has been done in Heidelberg by an Allied air-raid.

November 2.—Italian and Allied aviators, states a Rome dispatch, are "complete masters of the air and continue without pause their daring activities." The railway stations in the Sugana Valley were bombed at night.

November 3.—London reports thirty-one raids over Germany by the independent air-force last week. Fifty tons of bombs were dropt and considerable damage done to some of the enemy's most vital war-industries.

American bombing machines made two attacks on the Verdun front. At Beaumont a warehouse was destroyed and an ammunition dump exploded. In Stenay another ammunition-dump was exploded.

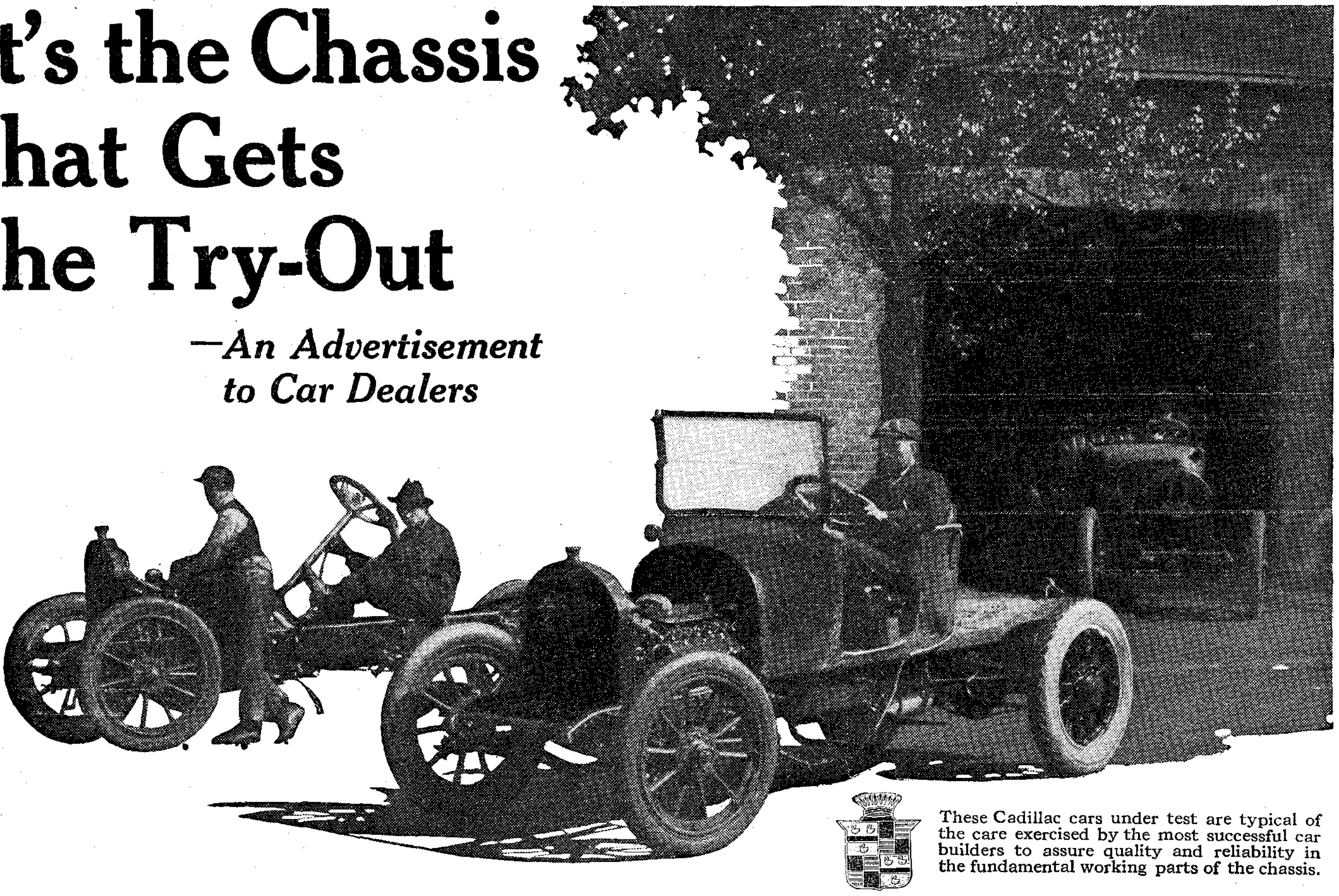
Washington reports that the German Government has notified the United States that since October 1 German air-forces have been under orders to bomb only important hostile military objects within the immediate operations of war on the assumption that the Allied air forces were to receive similar instructions. The note protests against recent raids on seven German towns, with loss of life among the civilian population, and says that unless such raids cease Germany can not refrain from similar attacks on Allied territory outside the war-zone.

A dispatch from the Verdun front reports thirty German airplanes brought down by American fliers and three balloons destroyed. Seven American planes are missing.

Since the resumption of the American

It's the Chassis that Gets the Try-Out

—An Advertisement to Car Dealers



These Cadillac cars under test are typical of the care exercised by the most successful car builders to assure quality and reliability in the fundamental working parts of the chassis.

Your customer often buys a car simply because of its body lines, finish, quality of upholstery, accessories and conveniences.

But sooner or later the purchaser finds out—by what happens, and what *doesn't* happen, on the road—*that there is another car inside the one he or she has bought.*

That inside car expresses the maker's conception of the value of performance and durability.

The outside car makes the first impression on your customer—*but the inside car leaves the last, and permanent, impression.*

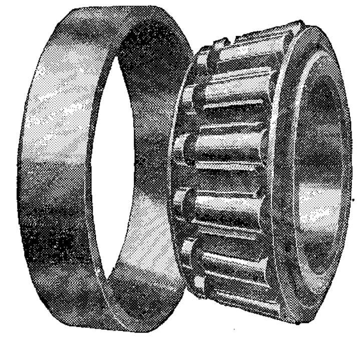
There is no advantage in passing over the chassis in silence: for every word you express in sincerity now, *means a better satisfied customer later on.*

Tell a man what he can expect of his starting, lighting and ignition system, and that he cannot abuse it, and he won't blame you if it sometimes needs attention.

Tell him his engine will someday have to be overhauled, and why, and when the time comes he will be glad to pay for good service.

Tell him about lubrication, carburetor adjustment, brake adjustment and so on and he'll thank you.

Tell him how the adjustability of Timken Bearings enables him to take up the effects of wear, avoiding repairs and replacements, and how they preserve the efficiency of gears and axles.



Thus if he has some trouble elsewhere, he won't condemn the car. He'll realize how many troubles are due simply to neglect. He'll appreciate all the more his Timken Bearings, and other parts that never need repair and will say, "There's a lot of good stuff in this car after all." He might never give the car credit for some of these things, if you don't tell him—because they *haven't called attention to themselves.*

Timken Bearings are but one of many quality points in a high-quality car, of course, but it's worth while to know each one.

If you'd like to be on the mailing list of the Timken Magazine, which publishes many valuable pointers about Timken Bearings, drop us a line on your business letter-head.

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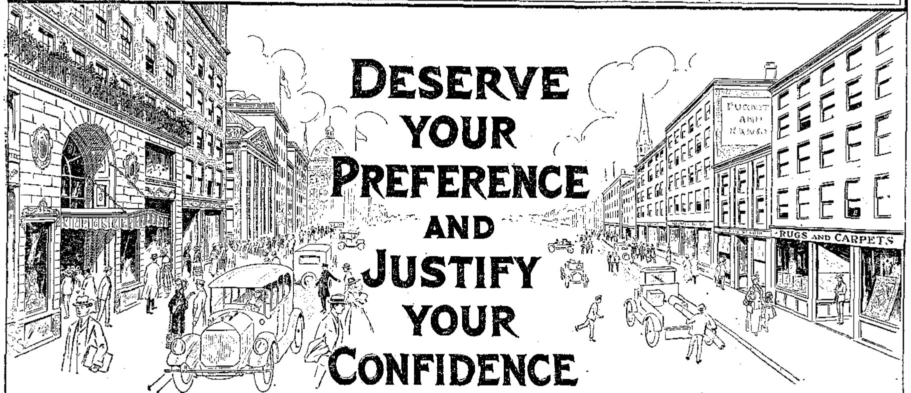

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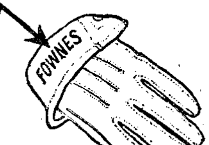

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FOWNES

offensive on the Sedan front, says another dispatch, our aviators brought down 124 enemy airplanes, losing twenty machines during the operations.

November 5.—American fliers bomb Mouzon and Raucourt on the Verdun front as enemy troops are passing through the villages. Fourteen *Fokkers* are brought down and three American machines are missing.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 30.—Paris has a telegram from Rome stating that the Austrian Fleet has been concentrated at Fiume.

November 1.—A large fleet of British mine-sweepers begin to clear the Dardanelles of mines.

The British Admiralty picks up a German wireless stating that, according to an imperial proclamation, the Austro-Hungarian Navy has been turned over to the South Slav National Council.

Copenhagen publishes Hungarian reports that sailors at Pola, the Austrian base on the Adriatic, have mutinied and seized the war-ships.

November 2.—A Budapest dispatch says the crews of the entire Austrian Fleet at Pola have mutinied, seized all the ships of various nationalities there, and declared they will only obey their respective national councils.

Basel reports that the Committee on Public Safety in Trieste sent a torpedo-boat to Venice to ask the commander of the Allied fleet in the Adriatic to occupy Trieste and that a naval force has been dispatched for that purpose.

An official telegram from Rome states that Italian naval detachments have cleared the coast region on the right of the battle-front and reached the Tagliamento. Monitors aided the land forces.

Washington is informed that the Austrian super-dreadnought *Viribus Unitis*, flag-ship at the naval base of Pola, was torpedoed and sunk November 1, by an Italian naval tank.

November 3.—An authoritative statement received in Paris says Jugo-Slav leaders have informed President Wilson by wireless of their seizure of the Austro-Hungarian Fleet and announced their readiness to hand over the vessels to the United States Government or representatives of the Allied navies.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

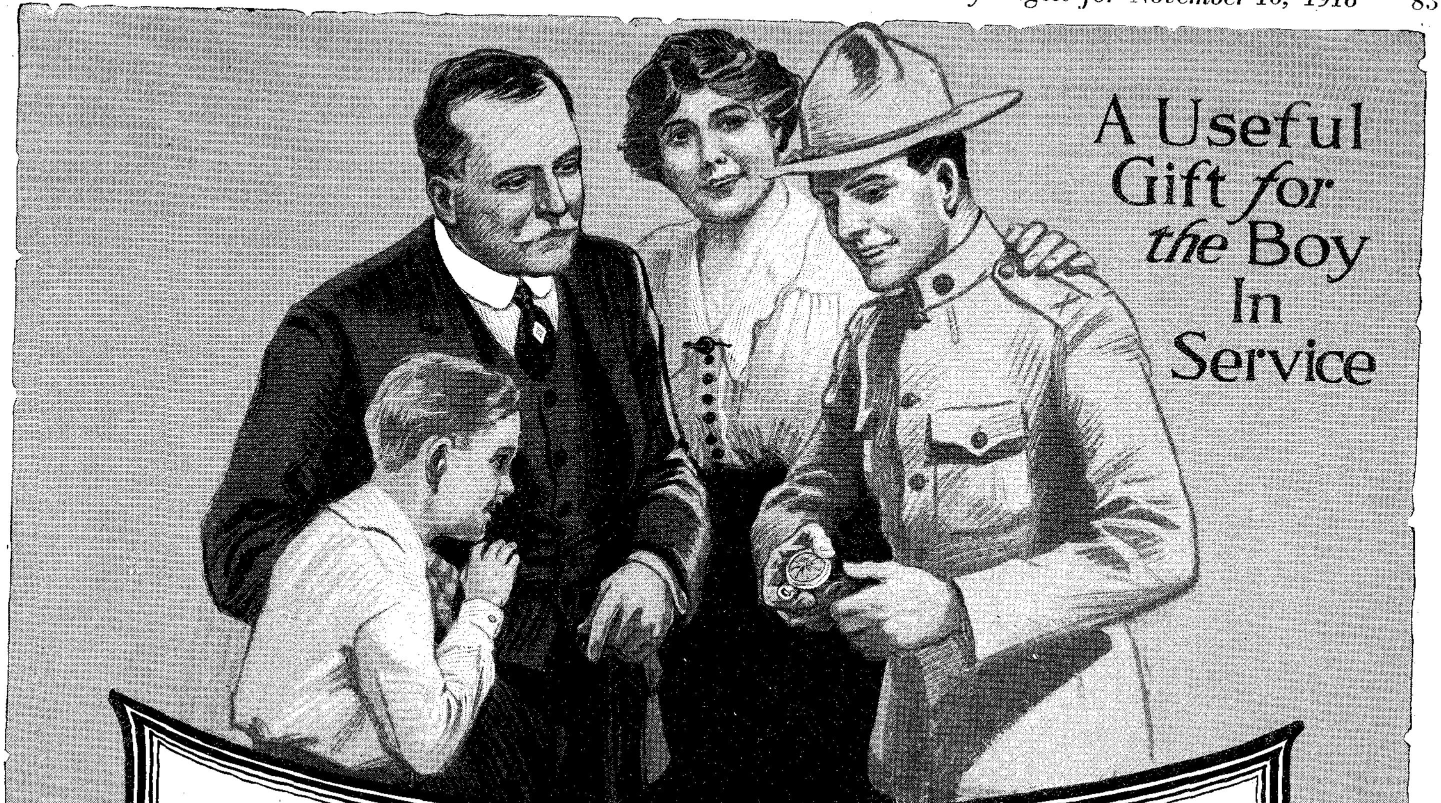
October 30.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Bolsheviki have decided upon a general massacre of all the upper classes on November 10.

Petrograd newspapers report that Foreign Minister Tchitcherin address a note to President Wilson, October 24, stating that Russia was ready to conclude an armistice on the evacuation of occupied territory, and asking to be informed when "you intend to withdraw your troops from Murman, Archangel, and Siberia."

October 31.—The Copenhagen office of the Moscow Prisoners' War Relief Committee appeals to America in behalf of the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners in Germany and Austria, 200,000 of whom are ill.

According to a Petrograd telegram received at Amsterdam, Mme. Breshkovskaya was shot October 27 on the charge of opposing the Bolshevik régime.

November 1.—Addressing the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, refers to the amount of blood shed by the present government of Russia, and adds: "The British Government will shrink from nothing within their power to get every British subject out of Russia, and unquestion-



A Path-Finder on Danger Trails

A first-hand picture of the war recently reached an American mother from her only son "Somewhere in France." Part of the letter follows:

> "Early this morning we pushed forward from . . . . through a blanket of fog, a yard at a time, and later in the day with the mist still hanging thick I and four others found ourselves cut off from our regiment somewhere in No Man's Land. We stopped for a bit hoping the mist would lift, but no such luck. The air was filled with German shells and more than an equal number of ours. We could hear the stuttering of dozens of machine guns going at the same time. 'Let's go,' said someone. And then we suddenly realized that we had lost all sense of direction and in that uncharted Hades didn't stand one chance in a hundred of finding our own lines.
>
> "Then happened one of those little things in life which impress themselves upon one's mind more deeply than many a greater moment. One of the boys had produced a compass. Of all the many things our kits contained only one out of the five of us had thought of bringing a compass. After that we were glad the fog held tight, for the little old compass guided us back to the 'Stars and Stripes' and another chance to go 'Over the Top.'"

And so, you fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, when you want to give something of vital value to the wonderful person you are sending "Over There" to put his shoulder to the wheel of the most just war humanity ever fought,

Give Him a *Taylor* Quality Compass

the compass which for years has won and held the confidence of outdoor men—proved to them that they could unhesitatingly entrust their lives to its direction because back of each *Taylor* Quality Compass, building into it sturdy permanent accuracy, lies the expert care of *Taylor* workmanship and supervision—the expert selection of *Taylor* material and the nearly seventy years *Taylor* experience gained in making delicate indicating and recording instruments that are correct.

All *Taylor* Quality Compasses have heavily magnetized needles, delicately balanced and extremely sensitive. Also jeweled centers and watch stops.

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AURAPOLE.—Hunter case. Bar needle. White metal case, $3.00.

GYDAWL.—Hunter case. Flat needle, half blued, steel type. White metal case, $2.50.

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LITENITE.—Open case, beveled crystal glass. Floating dial. North and South points luminous at night. White metal case, $2.25.

FLODIAL.—Open case, beveled crystal glass. Floating dial. White metal case, $1.75.

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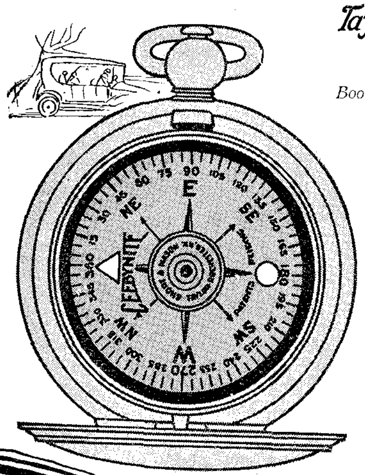

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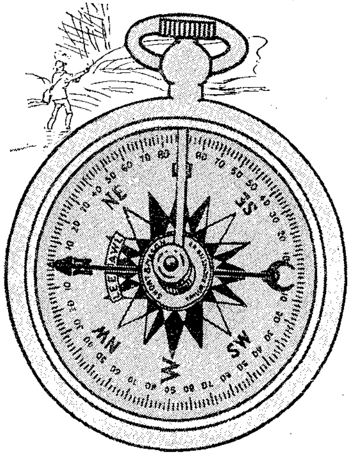
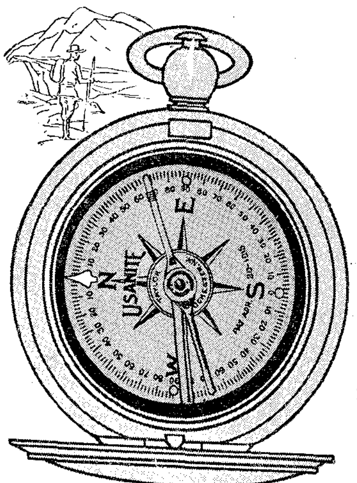


Leedawl



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Without her this increasing complexity of military, business and civil life could not be kept smoothly working. Hers is patriotism applied. She is performing her part with enthusiasm and fidelity.

The increasing pressure of war work continually calls for more and more telephone operators, and young women in every community are answering the summons—cheerfully and thoughtfully shouldering the responsibilities of the telephone service upon which the Nation depends. Each one who answers the call helps speed up the winning of the war.

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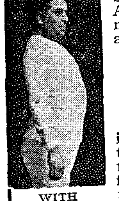

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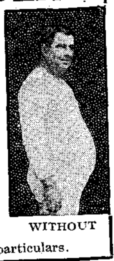

Releases the tension on the internal ligaments and causes the internal organs to resume their proper positions and perform their functions in a normal, healthful way. Easy to adjust — a great comfort to the wearer. For men, women and children.

Send for the belt on FIVE days' FREE TRIAL. If satisfactory, send us **$2.50.** If not, return belt. Give normal waist measure when ordering.

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The Goggles that Protect

ably mean to exact justice on the people guilty of these outrages when they are able to get them in their power."

November 5.—The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce declares that German officials could prevent the massacre advertised by the Bolsheviki for November 10, and calls upon all religious and civic organizations to memorialize their governments to unite with the Allies in warning Germany and Russia that all participants will be outlawed and held to strict account for the crimes.

London learns that the Bolshevik Government has handed neutral ministers a note to the Entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations so that hostilities between the Allies and *Soviet* Government may end.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 30.—Saloniki reports Servian cavalry reaching the Danube east of Semendria, twenty-four miles southeast of Belgrade, and occupying Pozharevatz.

October 31.—Vienna sends out an official statement that Austro-Hungarian forces are withdrawing from occupied territory in Servia and have completed the crossing of the Danube.

November 1.—Saloniki has official information that French and Servian cavalry have reached the outer defenses of Belgrade, capital of Servia.

November 2.—The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Servian Army has taken an oath of allegiance to the new constitution of the Greater Servian Kingdom.

A Zurich dispatch reports that King Boris of Bulgaria, who ascended the throne October 8, has abdicated and a peasant government has been established at Tirnova under the leadership of Mr. Stambuliwsky, who is said to be in command of a Republican army of 40,000 men.

November 3.—The French War Office announces that the Servian Army has reoccupied Belgrade and reached the Bosnian frontier, and Servia is almost entirely freed from the enemy.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 30.—Addressing the new State Secretary on October 21, states an Amsterdam dispatch, the Kaiser declares that "The German people shall be the freest people in the world."

October 31.—Berlin newspapers report military insurrections in Vienna and Budapest, October 30, the people and troops acclaiming a republic.

A Bern dispatch says the German State of Austria has been created by act of the German National Council of Austria and that President Wilson has been notified of the fact.

Geneva advices note that the Croatian Parliament in Agram has voted for a total separation of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia from Hungary, and that the Hungarian Diet has adopted a resolution declaring that the constitutional relations between Hungary and Dalmatia, Slavonia, and Fiume have ceased to exist.

Basel has a Vienna telegram reporting that the kingdom of Greater Servia has been proclaimed at Serajevo, Bosnia, and that the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand have been released by soldiers.

London receives semiofficial estimates that the German losses since January were 2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 are permanent.

November 1.—Messages from several European centers repeat reports that Austria-Hungary has split up into a group of independent states. Emperor Charles is said to have left Vienna and Count

Tisza is shot dead by a soldier. Count Karolyi announces that the Hungarian National Council has taken over the government of Hungary; the Croats, who are in control of Fiume, declare their union with Italy; the Adriatic fleet has been turned over to the Southern Slavs and the Danube flotilla to Hungary; and Germany has recognized the new Czecho-Slovak Government in Prague.

November 2.—Basel reports a new Hungarian ministry formed at Budapest with Count Karolyi as Premier and Count Batthyanyi as Foreign Minister.

A Hague dispatch says the Bavarian Premier has notified Berlin that the Bavarian royal family claims the imperial throne in the event of Emperor William's abdication.

Amsterdam has a Vienna telegram reporting the formation of a Provisional Soldiers' Central Committee in the State Council hall.

November 3.—An official telegram from Berlin says that when the constitutional amendment went into force Emperor William addrest to the German Imperial Chancellor a decree indorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his firm determination to cooperate in the full development of the new laws which shear him of autocratic power.

The Berlin *Tageblatt's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Emperor Charles conferred with members of the Cabinet and political leaders November 2, and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

A dispatch from Basel states that Count Karolyi informs the Hungarian National Council in Budapest that King Charles has freed the government from its oath of fidelity.

November 4.—Berlin newspapers publish a message from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg declaring that "our honor, freedom, and future are now at stake. We are invincible if we are united." He adds that if the German Army is strongly supported, "our Fatherland will brave all onslaughts."

Secretary Lansing announces that the Polish Army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, is recognized by the United States Government as autonomous and cobelligerent.

November 5.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the State Council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria, declaring that the country is in danger and the army breaking up in disorder, and exhorting the soldiers to join the German-Austrian army corps.

THE TURKISH SITUATION

October 30.—Washington is advised from Teheran that the Turkish forces are withdrawing from Tabriz, and that the Turkish positions in Persia are menaced by the British advance from Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine.

October 31.—The capture of the entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris is officially announced in London. The prisoners are estimated at 7,000.

November 2.—The Armenian Correspondence Bureau at Amsterdam is informed that a state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey and hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by robbing the population.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 30.—Another note from the German Government, explanatory of changes made or projected in the German constitution and form of government, is received at the State Department in Washington, but is not made public.

A Vienna telegram received in Copen-

They Shoot Puffed Grains From Guns

Yes, that's a curious fact.

These thin, flimsy bubbles—the daintiest grain foods in existence—are created in that way.

Sealed in those guns, the grains are subjected to an hour of fearful heat. The moisture in each food cell is thus changed to steam.

Then the guns are shot, the steam explodes. Every food cell is blasted to pieces.

The grains come out as airy globules, flaky and toasted, puffed to eight times normal size.

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Each kernel of grain contains millions of food cells. Ordinary cooking doesn't break half of them. This gun-shooting method is the only way known to break all of them.

Remember that. These flavory, fragile bubble grains seem like food confections. But they are whole wheat, whole rice or corn hearts made so digestible that every atom feeds.

It's the ideal way to serve these grain foods, as well as the most enticing. Every child should get them every day.

Puffed Wheat being a whole-wheat product, no substitute need be bought with it.

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Mix them with your fruits. Scatter in your soups.

Crisp and lightly butter for hungry children after school.

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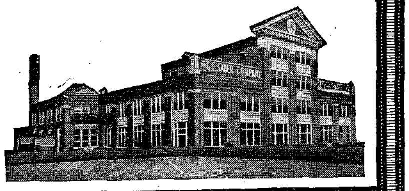

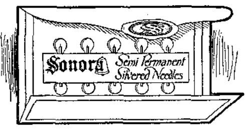
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hagen says Count Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has resolved to initiate direct peace negotiations with Italy. A subsequent official statement says, "In view of our desire for peace, our troops on Italian soil are evacuating occupied regions."

Sir George Cave, British Home Secretary, tells the House of Commons that if any armistice with either Germany or Austria-Hungary is reached, the Government would see that one of its primary conditions would be the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war in enemy countries.

October 31.—Turkey has surrendered, states a London dispatch, the armistice taking effect at noon. The conditions include free passage of the Dardanelles and the immediate repatriation of British war-prisoners.

A Vienna dispatch reports that an Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting-line for preliminary *pourparlers* with the Italian commander. Every effort is to be made "for the avoidance of further useless sacrifice of blood, for the cessation of hostilities, and the conclusion of an armistice."

According to a German wireless published in London, German newspapers assert that on September 26 Emperor Charles sent a friendly telegram to Emperor William announcing that Austria-Hungary was obliged to take a decisive step and that the peace offer was irrevocable.

November 1.—London reports that the conference of Allied representatives at Versailles has agreed on the armistice terms governing the maritime powers of the Central Empires.

November 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that German bankers and commercial men have sent the Government a declaration in favor of acceptance of the Entente's armistice conditions, even if sacrifices are required.

At the next sitting of the National Assembly, says a dispatch from Vienna, a resolution will be introduced banishing Count Andrassy on account of his note to President Wilson.

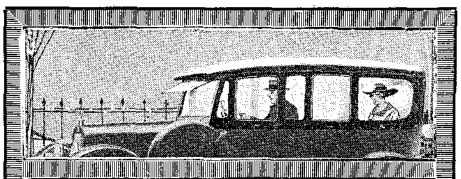
November 3.—London gets an official announcement from the Prime Minister in Paris that an armistice has been signed by General Diaz and Austria-Hungary has gone out of the war.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that according to Vienna advices, Premier Lammasch of Austria has written a letter to Secretary Lansing discussing the situation in Germany and appealing for clemency in peace terms.

November 4.—Full terms of the Austrian armistice are received in Washington, and Secretary Lansing announces that the terms upon which Germany may obtain an immediate armistice and end the war have been signed in Paris. He also states that complete diplomatic unity has been achieved by the Allied and American conferees under conditions of utmost harmony.

A committee waits upon Ambassador Page in Rome and asks him to assure President Wilson that he can count on the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

November 5.—The German Government is informed by Secretary Lansing that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the United States and the Allies to communicate the terms of an armistice to its official representatives. The note intimates that the Allies are willing to make peace on the terms laid down by President Wilson, reserving complete freedom, however, on Clause 2 of the fourteen conditions, relating to the freedom of the seas, and emphasizing their understanding "that compen-



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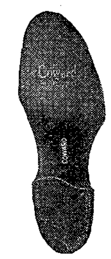

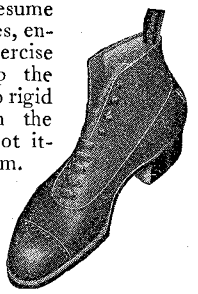

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sation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

Premier Lloyd George tells the House of Commons of the Washington note and says, whatever Germany's reply may be, the associated Powers await the issue with perfect confidence. It has been decided, he added, that if Germany makes the proposed application, British naval representatives would be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference.

FOREIGN

October 30.—The City Council of Melbourne passes a resolution requesting Great Britain to insist on an adequate indemnity for Australia, the German flag to be kept off every sea until such indemnity is paid.

October 31.—A memorandum setting forth the claims, aims, and ambitions of Roumania in the war is presented to Secretary Lansing by Capt. Basil Stoica, president of the Roumanian National Council of America.

November 3.—Paris reports the outbreak of influenza, assuming alarming proportions in the city.

November 4.—The Industrial and Commercial Federation, the most influential business men's organization in France, holds a luncheon in Paris in support of the movement for the creation of an economic union among the Allies.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that all the German mercantile vessels interned in Chilean harbors have been seized by the Chilean Government.

November 5.—Earthquake tremors are felt in Chicoutimi, 111 miles northeast of Quebec.

Sir George Cave, British Home Secretary, announces that all army commanders and other persons guilty of encouraging cruelty to war-prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the Allies.

A dispatch from Peking states that the British Minister to China, with the concurrence of the other Allied legations, has handed the Chinese Foreign Office a memorandum concerning matters in which China is regarded as having been remiss as an ally.

DOMESTIC

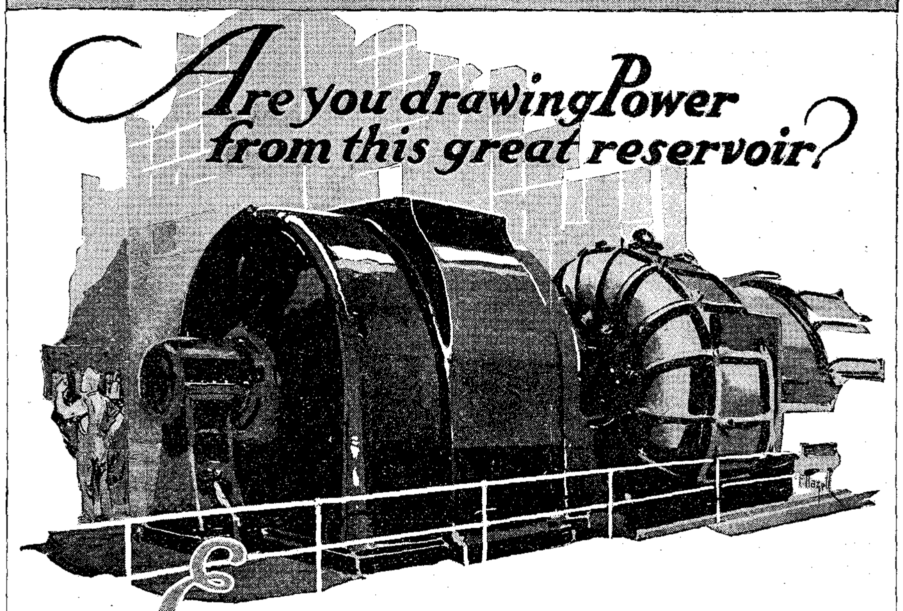
October 30.—A Washington dispatch states that plans have been approved for the immediate construction of an engineer training-camp with accommodations for 16,000 men at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The estimated cost is $5,000,000.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association pledges itself "to lend every possible assistance to the rehabilitation of France and Belgium after victory has been achieved."

October 31.—The report of Charles Evans Hughes on the results of his five months' inquiry into aircraft prodution is placed before the President and then made public. It praises the Aero Board, pronounces the Liberty motor supreme, and urges court martial of Col. E. A. Deeds, head of the equipment division, and others, for alleged improper activities.

Colonel Roosevelt and William H. Taft join in a reply to President Wilson's appeal to the voters to elect a Democratic Congress. They "urge all Americans who are Americans first to vote for a Republican Congress."

November 1.—The Treasury Department announces that the total subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan were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Electricity is the universal servant in the house. By means of the many devices now obtainable, housewives are, more than ever before, independent of servants. Electricity is clean, obviously economical and always a willing, handy helper in the home.

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Electricity is safe and simple to use—it is only necessary to have an expert to plan and install the equipment. The electrical contractor, the electrical dealer, the architect, the central power company, and the manufacturers of electrical devices are all experts and will gladly assist you in getting the best service.

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All electrical current is finally delivered by insulated wire. The usefulness of electricity, therefore, is dependent upon the quality of wire used and its correct installation.

Ecco Wire is always dependable and is so recognized by experts. It is a standard of quality and by its use can be judged the quality of materials and workmanship of an entire installation. Call in an expert at once. Connect up to the great reservoir of electricity with Ecco Wire and begin to enjoy its benefits and economies.

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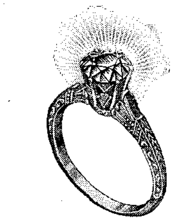
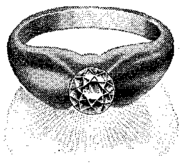


White Solid Gold Diamond Ring $150.00

This ladies' ring is made of white *solid gold*, which duplicates the beauty of platinum. It is richly carved and pierced in the new lace-work effect. Set with perfectly cut, blue white diamond of exceptional brilliancy. Our price.... **$150**



¾ carat, $65.00

This ¾ carat, genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold men's tooth setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price.. **$65**

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings—

¼ carat	**$ 19.00**
⅜ carat	**32.00**
½ carat	**43.00**
1½ carats	**139.00**
2 carats	**189.00**

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If desired, rings will be sent to your **bank** or any **Express Co.** with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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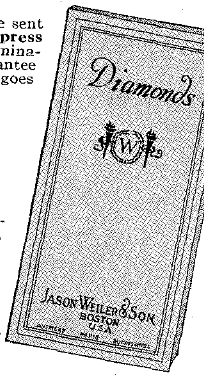

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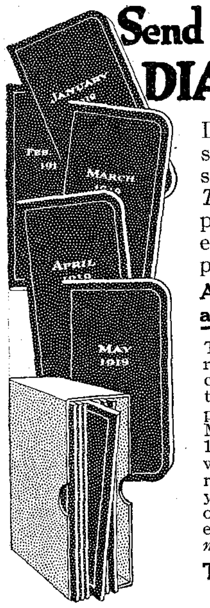
to express, in speech or writing, the exact thought you have in mind: *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions*, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., will give you just that word and just the right preposition to follow it. Cloth, $1.50, by mail $1.62. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Send for this better DIARY for 1919



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The current month's happenings right in your pocket. Don't carry a bulky year diary. Here's the handiest, most convenient, pocket Diary and DAILY REMINDER ever devised—the 12 books in a neat holding-box will be sent, P. P. prepaid on receipt of 75 cents. Great for your Boy "Over There." Send one a month, to be returned each month—*see! Order right now.*

The J. C. Hall Company
Providence, R. I.

$6,866,000,000 from more than 21,000,000 persons.

The American Defense Society sends a request to the State Department that no more German-made goods be permitted to reach this country.

An accident on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit kills 90 passengers and injures about 200 more.

November 2.—Proceedings are started to fix the criminal responsibility for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit calamity. Three of the train crew are under arrest.

The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago returns indictments against twelve men in connection with the aircraft construction scandal.

Washington reports nineteen coal-mines closed by the Fuel Administration for offering improperly prepared coal for sale. This makes a total of 111 mines closed for this offense.

During the fiscal year ending October 10, reports the Commissioner of Excise, 6,560 saloons went out of business in New York State, causing a loss of $4,775,854 in revenue.

Draft calls for the mobilization of 290,773 additional men at army training-camps before November 21 are announced by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

November 3.—Fifteen thousand Protestants, Catholics, and Jews meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, and pledge themselves to give to their utmost in the coming campaign of the United War-Work Committee.

The Treasury Department reports war-expenses for October totaling $1,664,862,000, including $489,100,000 in loans to Allies. The total war-cost to this date is calculated at $20,561,000,000, of which $7,017,000,000 has been loaned to the Allies.

The Connecticut Bar Association issues a statement urging the various States in general assembly to refuse to ratify the proposed Federal prohibition amendment on the ground that it is "a national menace."

Health officials report the epidemic of influenza in New York rapidly subsiding. New cases reported totaled 1,567, a drop of 1,384 from the previous day's figures.

November 4.—The Alien Property Custodian announces that he has recently taken over property worth many millions of dollars belonging to women of American birth now married to German or Austrian subjects.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies sends a message to thousands of war-organizations and local committees urging them to have a job ready for every returning soldier who is able to work.

Health authorities of New York declare that the influenza epidemic is over and lift the restrictions on the hours of business in the city.

November 5.—Early election returns indicate that, while the Senate is in doubt, the House of Representatives, will be Republican. In New York State 1,000,000 women vote for the first time.

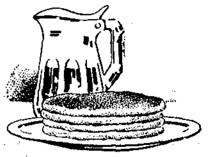
The War Department issues a call for 17,000 candidates for training as infantry officers at the school to be opened at Camp Frémont, Palo Alto, Cal., December 1.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—Butcher—"This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short."

Grocer—"Well, I mislaid the pound weight, so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday."—*Boston Transcript.*

This Syrup Requires No Sugar

It's MAPLEINE War Syrup



—and you make it yourself.

2 cups corn syrup, 1 cup hot water, 1 teaspoonful

MAPLEINE

This is delicious and makes possible the greater use and enjoyment of war flour hot cakes.

Crescent Mapleine

2-oz. bottle 35c (Canada 50c). If your grocer can't supply you, write us. Dept. L. D.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.

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Old Virginia Fruit Cake

FOR the family dinner, the unexpected guest, the holiday treat, there is nothing so good as Bromm's Old Virginia Fruit Cake, made for 52 years from the same old recipe, which calls for quantities of the choicest fruits, nuts and other good things.

Packed in its snug tin box, it keeps indefinitely, like old wine, and is always deliciously fresh.

We ship prepaid, by parcel post, delivery guaranteed, to any address in U. S. Prices: 2-lb. tin $2.25; 4-lb. *tin $4.00; 6-lb. tin $5.50.* Order today for your own table, and let us send one for you to a friend, or your soldier boy as a holiday gift.

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Sold in New York by Park & Tilford. Exclusive selling rights in other cities open to high-grade fancy grocers.

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Any agent or broker can sell you a Hartford policy.

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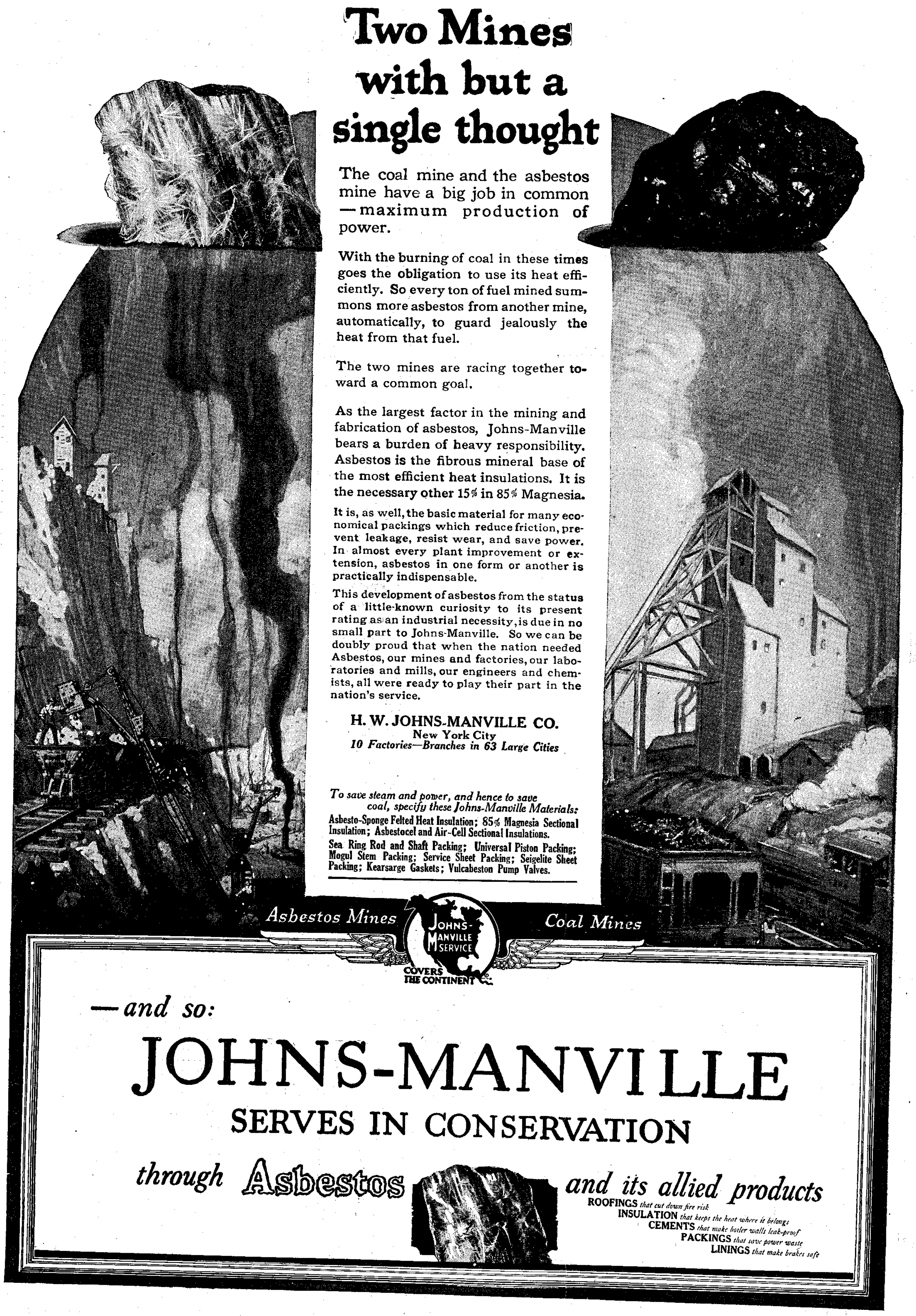


Two Mines with but a single thought

The coal mine and the asbestos mine have a big job in common—maximum production of power.

With the burning of coal in these times goes the obligation to use its heat efficiently. So every ton of fuel mined summons more asbestos from another mine, automatically, to guard jealously the heat from that fuel.

The two mines are racing together toward a common goal.

As the largest factor in the mining and fabrication of asbestos, Johns-Manville bears a burden of heavy responsibility. Asbestos is the fibrous mineral base of the most efficient heat insulations. It is the necessary other 15% in 85% Magnesia.

It is, as well, the basic material for many economical packings which reduce friction, prevent leakage, resist wear, and save power. In almost every plant improvement or extension, asbestos in one form or another is practically indispensable.

This development of asbestos from the status of a little-known curiosity to its present rating as an industrial necessity, is due in no small part to Johns-Manville. So we can be doubly proud that when the nation needed Asbestos, our mines and factories, our laboratories and mills, our engineers and chemists, all were ready to play their part in the nation's service.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

To save steam and power, and hence to save coal, specify these Johns-Manville Materials:
Asbesto-Sponge Felted Heat Insulation; 85% Magnesia Sectional Insulation; Asbestocel and Air-Cell Sectional Insulations.
Sea Ring Rod and Shaft Packing; Universal Piston Packing; Mogul Stem Packing; Service Sheet Packing; Seigelite Sheet Packing; Kearsarge Gaskets; Vulcabeston Pump Valves.

—and so:

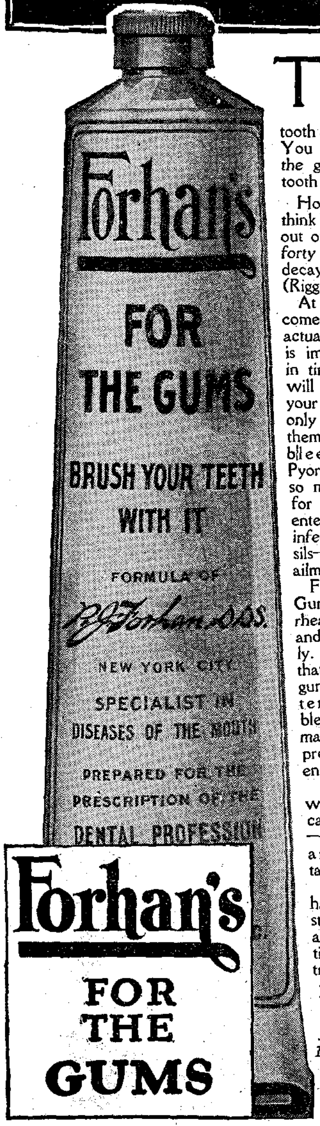
JOHNS-MANVILLE

SERVES IN CONSERVATION

through **Asbestos** *and its allied products*

ROOFINGS *that cut down fire risk*
INSULATION *that keeps the heat where it belongs*
CEMENTS *that make boiler walls leak-proof*
PACKINGS *that save power waste*
LININGS *that make brakes safe*

There is danger in tender gums



TO preserve healthy teeth the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.

How many people think of this? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-decay, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease).

At first the gums become tender, though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. But in time receding gums will surely loosen your teeth, and then only a dentist can save them. The tender, bleeding gums of Pyorrhea also act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system — infecting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Forhan's (For the Gums) prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding. So, automatically, Forhan's prevents tooth loosening.

Brush your teeth with it. It scientifically cleans the teeth —keeps them white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

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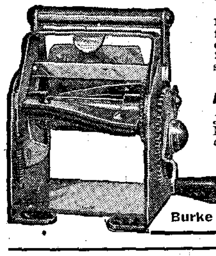

Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. **For all Safety Razors.** Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new

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Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action," just like a barber strops a razor.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE IN AMERICAN CITIES

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN recently prepared for *The Spectator*, the life-insurance paper published in New York, an article setting forth the suicide record in American cities for 1917 and earlier years. It appears from this record that our annual loss of life through self-murder is approaching twenty thousand. Looking backward throughout the period of a hundred and forty-two years since America became a nation, he believes it "may be conservatively estimated that not far from a million people have ended their own existence, regardless of the fact that no country in the world, during a corresponding period of time, has experienced a higher degree of material and social well-being and provided more abundant opportunities for the pursuit of happiness."

As a problem in social economics, this waste of human lives "is more appalling than the corresponding and largely inevitable sacrifice of life in every-day industry." Against nearly seventeen thousand suicides in 1917, "there were certainly not more than twenty-five thousand, and possibly not more than twenty-two thousand fatal industrial accidents, of which a very considerable proportion represents an inherent trade risk, against which any and all safety precautions are likely to prove ineffective." Mr. Hoffman laments the indifference of the church and state to suicide. "Practically no suicide," he says, "attracts the slightest attention of the pulpit." The state also is indifferent. No qualified and thoroughgoing investigation of the subject has ever been made by public authority. Equally indifferent is the press, "for it is the rarest occurrence that a suicide attracts editorial attention."

For 1917 the suicide record of American cities reveals a decline in the rate over the preceding year, "reaching, in fact, the lowest figure on record for a considerable period of time." Mr. Hoffman believes "there can be no more convincing evidence of the correlation of suicidal frequency with economic conditions than that the prevailing era of unusual prosperity is also represented by a decided falling off in the relative frequency of suicide, at least in the large cities."

He gives a table of mortality from suicide in one hundred American cities during each of the years 1902–1917, and by quinquennial periods for the first fifteen years of the period under review:

SUICIDES IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES, 1902–1917

	Population	*Suicides*	*Rate per 100,000 of Population*	*Business Failures per 1,000 Concerns*
1902	17,816,991	3,022	17.0	9.3
1903	18,313,175	3,361	18.4	9.4
1904	18,809,587	3,588	19.1	9.2
1905	19,121,548	3,623	18.9	8.5
1906	19,922,617	3,406	17.1	7.7
1907	20,511,267	3,888	19.0	8.3
1908	21,099,858	4,569	21.7	10.8
1909	21,688,520	4,444	20.5	8.7
1910	22,263,589	4,383	19.7	8.4
1911	22,821,267	4,673	20.5	8.8
1912	23,436,355	4,551	19.4	9.9
1913	24,000,858	4,708	19.6	9.9
1914	24,553,940	5,089	20.7	11.0
1915	25,143,497	5,084	20.2	13.2
1916	25,829,127	4,535	17.6	10.0
1917	26,377,887	4,274	16.2	8.0
1902–1906	93,988,918	17,000	18.1	8.8
1907–1911	108,384,501	21,957	20.3	9.0
1912–1916	122,963,777	23,967	19.5	10.8

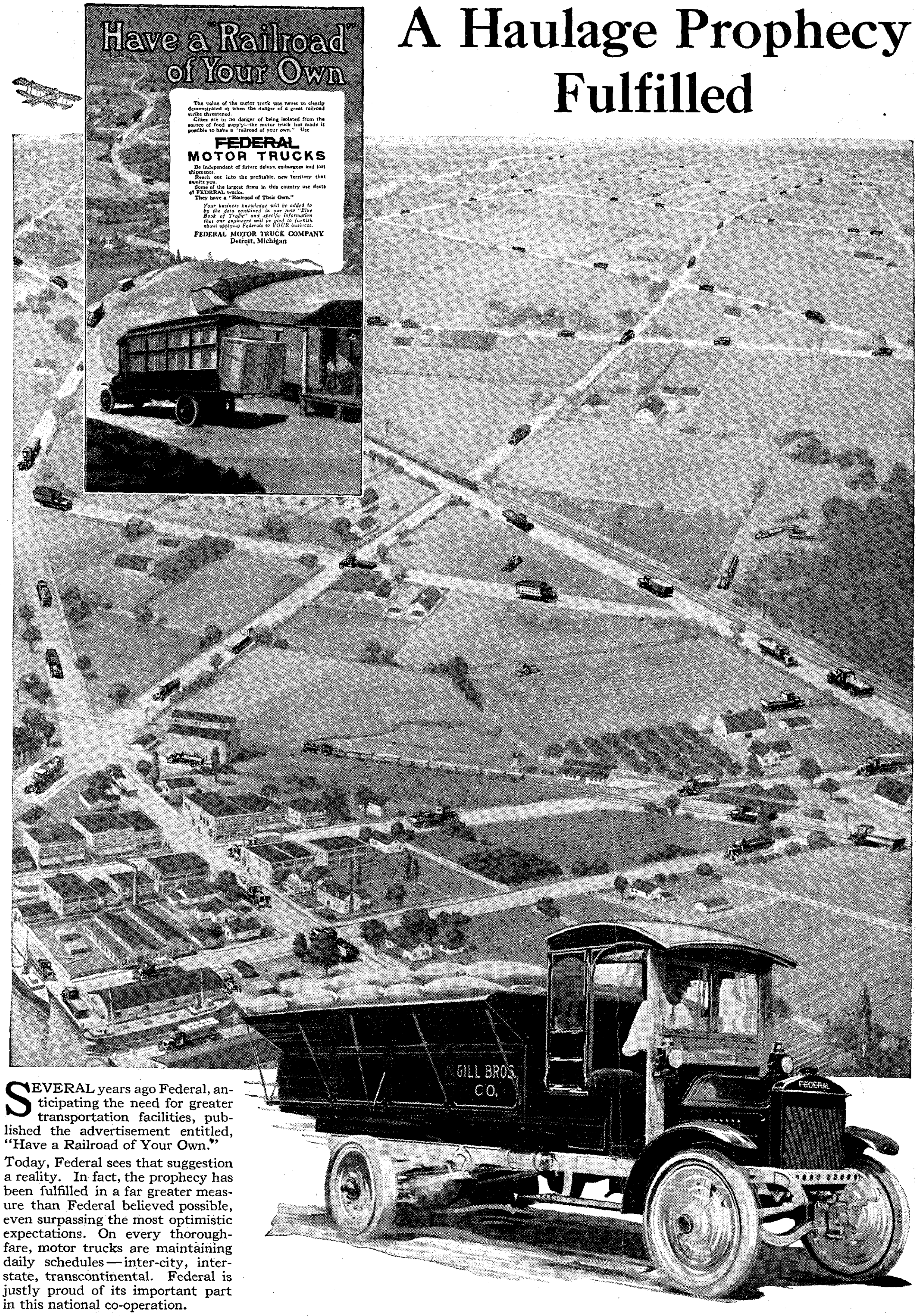
In another table Mr. Hoffman presents the suicide rate for individual cities:

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES, 1902–1917. RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Cities	*1907–1911*	*1912–1916*	*1917*	*Difference in the 1917 Rate from that of 1912–1916 Actual*	*Per cent.*
San Diego, Cal.	39.4	54.4	43.2	−11.2	20.6
San Francisco, Cal.	45.0	51.5	41.6	− 9.9	19.2
Sacramento, Cal.	41.6	35.1	33.3	− 1.8	5.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	31.7	31.9	30.2	− 1.7	5.3
Toledo, Ohio	22.3	21.0	27.7	+ 6.7	31.9
Oakland, Cal.	34.0	30.3	26.2	− 4.1	13.5
Springfield, Ill.	33.2	30.7	25.6	− 5.1	16.6
Detroit, Mich	19.0	20.4	24.6	+ 4.2	20.6
St. Louis, Mo	32.3	33.6	23.8	− 9.8	29.2
Washington, D. C	24.6	22.8	23.8	+ 1.0	4.4
Atlantic City, N. J.	27.8	31.5	23.5	− 8.0	25.4
Omaha, Neb	29.5	33.1	23.3	− 9.8	29.6
Newport, R. I.	6.0	13.7	22.9	+ 9.2	67.2
Hartford, Conn.	23.9	19.8	22.2	+ 2.4	12.1
New Bedford, Mass.	10.4	16.2	21.4	+ 5.2	32.1
Denver, Col.	31.4	23.8	20.9	− 2.9	12.2
Gloucester, Mass	11.2	15.6	20.5	+ 4.9	31.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	27.7	26.0	20.5	− 5.5	21.2
Brockton, Mass	13.8	15.9	20.2	+ 4.3	27.0
Manchester, N. H.	10.7	11.1	20.1	+ 9.0	81.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	27.1	24.3	19.8	− 4.5	18.5
Cleveland, Ohio	19.8	19.5	19.1	− .4	2.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	22.2	17.8	18.7	+ .9	5.1
Chicago, Ill.	21.4	23.4	18.6	− 4.8	20.5
Wheeling, W. Va.	21.7	20.6	18.3	− 2.3	11.2
Orange, N. J.	13.1	16.3	17.9	+ 1.6	9.8
Boston, Mass	18.7	16.7	17.6	+ .9	5.4
Concord, N. H.	20.6	25.1	17.5	− 7.6	30.3
Seattle, Wash	31.8	25.2	17.5	− 7.7	30.6
Baltimore, Md	16.8	18.5	16.8	− 1.7	9.2
Newburgh, N. Y.	18.1	11.7	16.7	+ 5.0	42.7
Auburn, N. Y.	26.5	14.2	15.9	+ 1.7	12.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	19.6	16.9	15.9	− 1.0	5.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	18.8	20.6	15.8	− 4.8	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.	14.3	19.5	15.8	− 3.7	19.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	16.2	20.6	15.8	− 4.8	23.3
Paterson, N. J.	20.2	18.8	15.7	− 3.1	16.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.3	16.6	15.6	− 1.0	6.0
Newark, N. J.	22.6	17.6	15.3	− 2.3	13.1
Reading, Pa.	19.9	20.9	15.3	− 5.6	26.8
Camden, N. J.	14.1	13.7	14.8	+ 1.1	8.0
Williamsport, Pa.	12.7	13.3	14.7	+ 1.4	10.5
McKeesport, Pa.	27.7	17.0	14.5	− 2.5	14.7
Bridgeport, Conn.	23.8	24.5	14.4	−10.1	41.2
Erie, Pa.	16.2	18.0	14.4	− 3.6	20.0
Manhattan and Bronx.	19.7	18.5	14.3	− 4.2	22.7
Providence, R. I.	18.7	14.9	14.2	− .7	4.7
Dayton, Ohio	22.9	24.6	14.0	−10.6	43.1
Trenton, N. J.	14.4	17.0	14.0	− 3.0	17.6
Louisville, Ky.	19.7	19.6	13.7	− 5.9	30.1
Quincy, Ill.	18.6	14.7	13.6	− 1.1	7.5
Passaic, N. J.	12.4	10.3	13.4	+ 3.1	30.1
Rochester, N. Y.	20.9	20.0	13.4	− 6.6	33.0
Worcester, Mass.	10.9	15.3	13.2	− 2.1	13.7
Elmira, N. Y.	22.9	13.8	13.1	− .7	5.1
Hoboken, N. J.	34.3	29.3	12.8	−16.5	56.3
Lincoln, Neb.	17.4	17.1	12.8	− 4.3	25.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	21.4	16.0	12.8	− 3.2	20.0
New Haven, Conn.	19.3	19.1	12.5	− 6.6	34.6
Columbus, Ohio	25.9	19.3	12.3	− 7.0	36.3
Holyoke, Mass.	10.0	10.5	12.0	+ 1.5	14.3
Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.5	13.3	11.8	− 1.5	11.3
Portland, Ore.	26.6	21.5	11.3	−10.2	47.4
Somerville, Mass.	5.8	7.4	11.3	+ 3.9	52.7
Bayonne, N. J.	11.7	9.8	11.1	+ 1.3	13.3
Portland, Me.	11.1	16.4	10.8	− 5.6	34.1
Spokane, Wash.	24.3	18.7	10.8	− 7.9	42.2
Lynn, Mass.	10.3	11.2	10.5	− .7	6.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12.7	10.7	10.3	− .4	3.7
Chelsea, Mass.	11.1	16.8	10.3	− 6.5	38.7
Pittsfield, Mass.	6.5	12.0	10.1	− 1.9	15.8
Richmond, Va.	11.9	12.7	10.1	− 2.6	20.5
Salem, Mass.	9.4	9.8	10.1	+ .3	3.1
Springfield, Mass.	17.7	16.9	10.1	− 5.8	36.5
Charleston, S. C.	6.5	7.3	9.8	+ 2.5	34.2
Jersey City, N. J.	19.8	13.7	9.6	− 4.1	29.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	19.5	11.8	9.4	− 2.4	20.3
Tacoma, Wash.	25.8	24.6	9.4	−15.2	61.8
Duluth, Minn.	22.3	16.8	9.3	− 7.5	44.6
New Orleans, La.	19.0	17.4	9.3	− 8.1	46.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	16.9	17.7	9.2	− 8.5	48.0
Newton, Mass.	7.6	6.1	9.0	+ 2.9	47.5
Lowell, Mass.	15.2	10.4	8.7	− 1.7	16.3
Haverhill, Mass.	17.8	18.3	8.1	−10.2	55.7
Augusta, Ga.	5.4	10.9	7.9	− 3.0	27.5
Lawrence, Mass.	13.1	6.9	7.8	+ .9	13.0
Petersburg, Va.	18.4	21.5	7.7	−13.8	64.2
Savannah, Ga.	13.0	14.5	7.2	− 7.3	50.3
Pueblo, Col.	20.9	23.8	7.1	−16.7	70.2
Masillon, Ohio	14.6	10.7	6.4	− 4.3	40.2
Atlanta, Ga.	14.8	15.0	6.1	− 9.9	66.0
Fall River, Mass.	12.8	10.6	6.1	− 4.5	42.5
Malden, Mass.	8.8	11.4	5.7	− 5.7	50.0
Elizabeth, N. J.	18.0	12.6	5.6	− 7.0	55.6
Wilmington, Del.	12.5	14.1	5.2	− 8.9	63.1
Mobile, Ala.	13.8	12.8	5.0	− 7.8	60.9
Cambridge, Mass.	9.9	8.5	4.4	− 4.1	48.2
Johnstown, Pa.	7.0	7.7	4.3	− 3.4	44.2
Scranton, Pa.	10.2	10.9	4.0	− 6.9	63.3
Nashville, Tenn.	13.8	18.3	3.4	−14.9	81.4
Average 100 cities	20.2	19.6	16.2	− 3.4	17.3

It appears that the suicide rate increased in twenty-four cities and decreased in seventy-six. The principal cities of California exhibit the highest rates now, as in

A Haulage Prophecy Fulfilled



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The value of the motor truck was never so clearly demonstrated as when the danger of a great railroad strike threatened.

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Be independent of future delays, embargoes and lost shipments.

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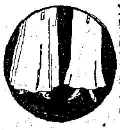
See the new Brighton-Carlsbad fall and winter designs at your dealer's. There is smart, comfortable nightwear in all weights and sizes and all *scientifically scaled to size.* Our 517 styles include Pajunions for men, women and children; one-piece union sleepers; night-gowns; out-door sleeping robes; two-piece pajamas; infants' and children's sleepers, in flannelette and other fabrics.

The Pajunion (pictured at right), is made union suit style. Coat can't creep and bunch up, nor trousers slip down. No binding draw strings. Popular for women and misses as well as for men and boys.



Note fullness of Brighton-Carlsbad contrasted with usual gown skimped in body and simply flared out at feet for walking room.

Brighton-Carlsbad gowns are made to fit actual bust measurements. On yoke styles, yoke is kept high, to prevent binding.

On pajamas and one-piece sleepers a button at ankle keeps garment leg snugly down. No chance for trousers to work up.

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former reports. Making every possible allowance for erroneous population estimates, Mr. Hoffman asserts that "there can be no question of doubt but that suicidal frequency is higher in California than in any other section of the country." He also presents the variations in the geographical distribution of suicides as to groups of States:

Geographical Incidence of Suicides in the United States. Rates per 100,000 of Population, 1907–1917

No. of Cities	1907–1911		1912–1916		1917		Decrease in the 1917 Rate from that of 1912-1916	
	Suicides	Rate	Suicides	Rate	Suicides	Rate	Actual	Pct.
Eastern (55)....	10,039	17.5	10,298	15.9	1,857	13.5	−2.4	51.1
Central (19)...	6,898	22.4	7,968	22.8	1,426	19.1	−3.7	16 2
Southern (14)..	1,883	17.3	2,080	17.6	321	13.0	−4.6	26.1
Rocky Mt. (3)..	492	28.9	486	23.9	84	18.8	−5.1	21.3
Pacific Coast (9)	2,638	34.5	3,310	33.1	586	25.5	−7.6	23.0
100 Cities......	21,950	20.2	24,142	19.6	4,274	16.2	−3.4	17.3

From this table it appears that the urban suicide rate "declined during 1917 in every geographical section of the country, but relatively the decline was most pronounced in the Southern cities," and that the Pacific Coast cities were second in this respect. There was a wide variation in relative mortality from suicide for white and colored. The following table shows the rates for twenty Southern cities by race. For those cities combined, the white rate was 22.6 per 100,000 of population against a colored rate of only 5.6:

Suicides in Twenty Southern Cities. By Color, 1912–1916

Cities	*White* *No. of Suicides*	*White* *Rate per 100,000 of Population*	*Colored* *No. of Suicides*	*Colored* *Rate per 100,000 of Population*
Atlanta, Ga..........	118	19.4	16	5.5
Baltimore, Md........	512	20.8	24	5.5
Birmingham, Ala......	87	17.0	14	4.4
Charleston, S. C......	21	14.5	1	0.6
Charlotte, N. C.......	16	12.6	2	3.2
Galveston, Texas......	64	40.7	8	18.4
Jacksonville, Fla......	66	37.7	4	2.3
Lexington, Ky........	46	33.8	5	8.6
Louisville, Ky........	222	23.0	8	3.8
Memphis, Tenn........	126	28.4	24	8.8
Mobile, Ala..........	31	20.0	4	3.3
Montgomery, Ala......	22	20.9	5	4.9
Nashville, Tenn.......	86	22.0	15	8.2
New Orleans, La......	280	21.0	34	7.2
Norfolk, Va..........	77	28.5	4	2.5
Richmond, Va........	82	17.6	8	3.0
San Antonio, Texas....	135	26.3	1	1.6
Savannah, Ga.........	40	23.7	2	1.2
Washington, D. C.....	353	27.8	49	9.9
Wilmington, Del......	62	14.9	3	6.7
Total..............	2,446	22.6	231	5.6

A writer in the New York *Sun* finds in the figures for individual cities several interesting suggestions. One is that the war "has taken from Hoboken its unenviable distinction of being among the American cities having an abnormal percentage of suicides." In the first dozen years of the present century that German steamship landing town lost annually, through suicide, thirty-three in each 100,000 of population. One had to cross the Rockies to find a gloomier record, but last year the Hoboken suicides numbered only twelve in 100,000. The writer asks whether this is "because the military population has been so largely increased, or because the German immigrants, to whom Hoboken was the beginning of the New World, no longer arrive."

He notes again that one might expect to find the suicide rate large where the factory system is strongest, but, Fall River "has a rate of only six, while Newport's rate is twenty-two." High wages may be conducive to love of life, but Detroit, which had thirteen suicides in 100,000 population a dozen years ago, recorded twenty-four last year, "making her the eighth city in the ignoble list." On the other hand, Bridgeport, Conn., which had a rate of twenty-three in the years 1907–1911, had only fourteen in 1917. Manhattan and the Bronx, which used to have a rate of twenty suicides in 100,000, lowered it last year to 14.3. Brooklyn was even better, while Washington, "a home of ambition, is a far sadder city with 23.8."

WAR-TAXES AFTER PEACE IS SIGNED

That heavy expenses will continue for a long time and that taxes will be reduced only gradually, are the points of an article recently printed in *The Financial World*. The writer says "a great many people who didn't think very deeply on the subject were asking during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign what was the need of subscribing to Liberty bonds when the war was so near over," and then declares that "if the war were to end to-morrow, it would not lessen the burdens on the Government." A fifth and possibly a sixth Liberty Loan will have to be sold, "irrespective of whether the war ends now or not." This means that the Government will have to continue its present scheme of taxation and bond issues for some time, "tho the total of the bond issues and the taxation will gradually lessen." With the more than $6,800,000,000 Liberty bonds just sold, the total of Liberty issues is now close to $16,000,000,000. Annual interest charge and sinking-fund requirements will total somewhere in the neighborhood of $650,000,000, and it "will take at least a year and a half to demobilize the Army and Navy and place them once again on a peace basis." We must therefore count our yearly expenditures in billions instead of hundreds of millions. That being so, 1919 "is not likely to bring about any modification of the 1918 revenue act now being framed." Two more Liberty Loans and a continuation of the taxation based on the 1918 act "seem assured at least," according to this writer. Indeed, it "may not be until the winter session of Congress of 1919 that modification of war-taxes can be considered." He goes back to previous wars to find proof of this line of reasoning:

> "Two months after the surrender of General Lee in 1865, the War Department's expenditures had reached $1,030,600,000, and twelve months later the War Department had succeeded in reducing the Army expenses to $283,154,000, but the revenue from taxes, which had been $327,283,000 in the year 1865, was $557,817,000 in the fiscal year 1866. The War Department cut its expenses in the year after the Spanish War from $229,841,000 to $134,774,000, but the revenue from taxation increased from $405,321,000 to $515,960,000. In other words, Congress allowed the war-taxes to go on for a time after peace so as to cut down quickly a considerable share of the war's cost and then, too, Government loans being abandoned, reliance on taxation alone for revenue precluded any sudden reduction in taxes. After each war the United States has been in, it has been the policy of Congress to reduce or abolish the most onerous tax burdens, but income taxation and much of the internal-revenue taxation will continue for some years and remind us that the cost of war does not instantly cease the moment peace is declared."

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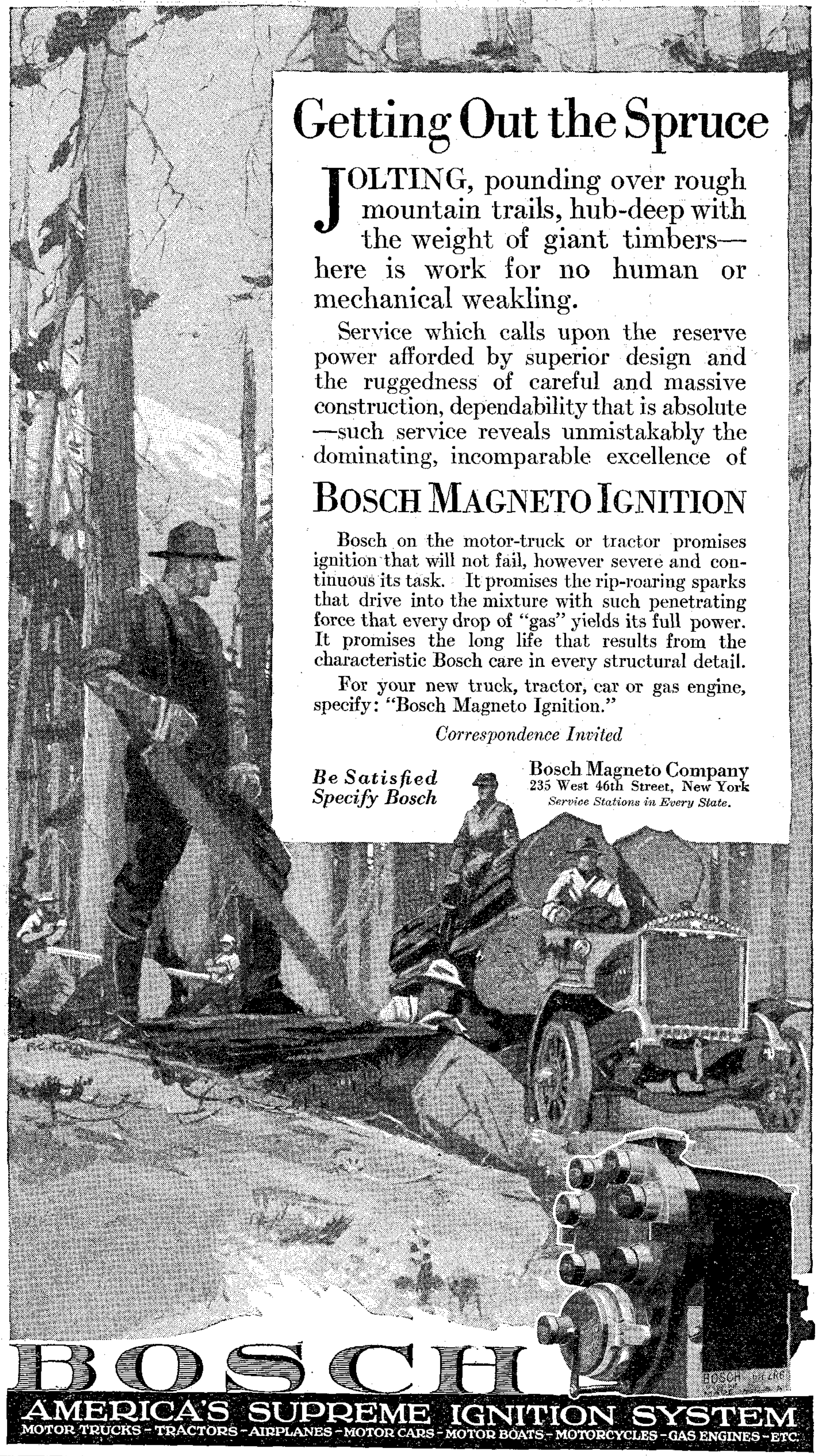
"Why not?"

"The Blanks feel above the Browns. They made their money in refined sugar, while the Browns made theirs in crude oil."—*Boston Transcript*.



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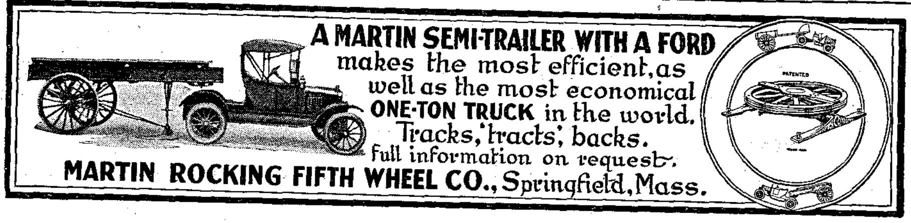

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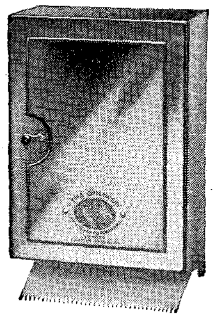

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. K.," Williamsburg, N. Y.—The word *coterist* to which you refer is a nonce word coined by a writer possibly ignorant of the fact that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the correct word is *cotirean*, which was in use before the War of the Revolution.

"B. I. G.," Sea Cliff, N. Y.—"Can you tell me the author of the following quotation—'Get thy spindle and distaff ready and God will send the flax'?"

The quotation is a paraphrase of verses 13 and 19 of Chapter xxxi of the Book of Proverbs.

"B. F. B.," Augusta, Ga.—"In the Established Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury is called Primate of all England and the Archbishop of York Primate of England. In what respect does the jurisdiction or authority of the Archbishop of York differ from that of the Archbishop of Canterbury?"

For Church purposes, England is divided into two sections, northern England and southern England. The authority of the Archbishop of York is exercised over the northern section, and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury over the southern section, but in addition to his functions as Primate over the south of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises certain authority also over the northern section.

"G. K. G.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—"In speaking of the breakfast food *grits*, does good usage regard the word as singular or plural?"

The term *grits* is correctly used when the intention is to describe "grain much like coarse corn-meal mush." There is also *groats*, which is used to designate hulled or crushed oats or wheat or fragments of wheat larger than grits. Both words should be used with a verb in the plural, notwithstanding the cant of the grain trade in which they are used with a verb in the singular.

"I. M., Jr.," Stockton, Cal.—"In editing copy, I often find the expressions 'two weeks vacation,' 'a month's stay,' etc. It is not practicable to rewrite the copy into 'A stay of two weeks,' etc. What is the best form: 'A two weeks vacation,' 'A two weeks' vacation,' or 'A two-week vacation'?"

The correct forms are: "Two weeks' vacation" and "A month's stay," etc.

"M. F. H.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Which is correct, '*Under* the circumstances,' or '*In* the circumstances'?"

Mere situation is expressed by "*in* the circumstances'; action affected is performed "*under* the circumstances."

To Several Readers:—The words attributed by "C. C. H." Los Angeles, Cal., to Alexander Graham Bell were selected by Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at the time Samuel F. B. Morse sent his first message by telegraph, May 24, 1844. They were taken from the Book of Numbers, Chapter xxiii, verse 23, and are: "What hath God wrought!"

Classified Columns

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